AMERICAN AGRICULTURIS

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN. - WASHINGTON.

ORANGE JUDD, A. M.,

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For Prospectus, Terms, &c., SEE LAST PAGE. 43

EVERY one writing to the Editors of Publishers of this journal will please read "Special Notices," on last page.

IMPORTANCE OF SUPPLYING AMMONIA TO GROWING CROPS

(Continued from last number.)

THE writer before alluded to, quotes and joins together, entirely independent of their appropriate connections, several extracts from Leibig, to bolster up some of his false positions, as follows:

"It must never be forgotten, that if plants are supplied either from the soil or in the manure, with the indispensable mineral salts, namely, the alkalies, silica, phosphates, sul-phates, lime, and magnesia, they will supply themselves with ammonia from the atmo-sphere." "The nitrogen of vegetables is derived chiefly, if not exclusively, from ammonia, which is supplied to them in rain."
"The soil itself, like all porous bodies, possesses the property of absorbing ammonia, and therefore will attract it from the atmosphere. Alumina, peroxide of iron, and humus, all absorb ammonia powerfully."

"Ashe represent the whole nourishment which vegetables receive from the soil. By furnishing them in sufficient quantities, we give to the plants the power of condensing and absorbing carbon and nitrogen by their surfaces. May not the effect of the solid and fluid excrements, which are the ashes of plants and grains which have undergone combustion in the bodies of animals and men, be dependent upon the same cause Should not the fertility resulting from their should not the fertility resulting from their application be altogether independent of the ammonia they contain? Would not their effects be precisely the same in promoting the fertility of cultivated plants, if we had evaporated the urine and dried and burned the solid excrements? Surely, the ceralia and leguminous plants which we cultivate, must derive their carbon and nitrogen from the same source whence the graminea and legu-minous plants of the meadow obtain them. No doubt can be entertained of their capability to do so." "The leaves, the acorns, the chestnuts, are rich in nitrogen; so are coconuts, bread-fruit, and other tropical productions; this nitrogen is not supplied by man. Can it, indeed, be derived from any other source than the atmosphere?" "In whatever form the nitrogen supplied to plants may be contained in the atmosphere—in whatever state it may be when absorbed—from the atmosphere it must have been derived." "The fields in the delta of the Nile are supplied with no other animal manure than the ashes of the burnt excrements, and yet they have been proverbially fertile from period earlier than the first dawn of his-ory. These fields receive from the inundation of the Nile a mud rich in mineral ele-

ments; the mud of the Nile contains as little nitrogen as the mud derived from the Alps of Switzerland. Abundant evidence in support of this important truth may be derived from other well-known facts. Thus the trade of Holland in cheese may be ad-duced in proof and illustration thereof. We know that cheese is derived from the plants which serve as food for cows. The meadow lands of Holland derive the nitrogen of cheese from the same source as with us; that is, the atmosphere." "It follows consequently, that we can not increase the fertility of our fields by a supply of nitrogenized manure or by salts of ammonia."

Thus much for Baron Leibig. Now for his commentator, who follows with this characteristic deduction :

"Then, Mr. Editor, the highest authorities say the fifty-three per cent of ammonical and nitrogenized matter in Peruvian guano is worth nothing to agriculture; that they can not increase the fertility of our fields, and are, therefore, valueless in agriculture. Then surely the select committee of the House, at the last session, were in error in supposing the ammoniacal and nitrogenized guano of the rainless Chincha Islands was a valuable manure.'

It is vastly to be regretted, that so transcendent a genius as Leibig should have given the enemies of science such occasion for travesty or misinterpretation, as he has done by such unguarded assertions as some of the foregoing, and others found elsewhere in his writings. We can account for it only from the weak and reprehensible ambition to which human nature, in its best estate, is liable, to throw out novel and startling principles, and to which he doubtless thought himself entitled by his previous brilliant success in his popular work on "Chemistry in its applications to Physiology and Pathology." He has, however, lived to acknowledge and correct his erroneous views; and we presume he is among the last of the men of science of the present day, who would sanction the use of his great name to prejudice truth or inculcate error.

He has made the amende honorable, in the following comprehensive avowal, which we quote, with other important admissions, from a reprint of the fourth revised and enlarged London edition of his "Agricultural Chemistry": "It can not be denied that plants grow more powerfully and luxuriantly in a soil capable of forming nitre, than they do in a soil unfit for its formation. The favorable influence of such a soil on vegetation is justly ascribed to the animal matter contained in it, to the alkalies, and to the phosphates existing in the animal matter. Out of the animal matter, also, is formed the ammonia so neces- fact, that plants do, by their stems or bark

sary for the support of vegetation, and without the presence of which, nitric acid could not be formed."

Again, he says, "All observations in our times lead to the conclusion that the nitrogen of the air does not possess the property of being converted into ammonia." And, in another place, he acknowledges "We have not any direct proof for the opinion that the nitrogen of the air is converted into a component part of a plant by its vital processes. In the present state of our knowledge, indirect proofs are equally wanting." comes the positive acknowledgment of the utility and economical application of ammoniacal manures: "When we know that woolen rags, horn, and hair, in the progress of decay, offer a slow but continued supply of ammonia, it follows, that we may use them wherever their price, in comparison with the advantage anticipated, does not ex-clude their application." "By strewing nitrate of soda over the fields, a greater crop has been obtained, particularly on grass land. Upon grain-fields, and on roots, it has had less influence."

Surely we have authority enough already quoted from the great agricultural chemist himself, for the application of ammoniacal forming and ammoniacal yielding manures, to justify the unlettered but thrift-desiring farmer in using Peruvian guano, containing, as it does, " over 53 per cent of organic matter, ammoniacal salts, and nitrogenized mat ter that, with water, will form ammonia."

Science and the closest observation, we are forced to believe, have failed to detect all the sources of food for plants, or their manner of appropriating it; but the conclusion is fully established, that vegetable nutrition is supplied both by the soil and atmosphere. Another important conclusion irresistibly forces itself upon us, viz., that the food derived by the plants from the atmosphere is nearly in the ratio of the fertilizing properties of the soil in which they grow. A fertile soil not only yields abundantly of its carbon to the growing crop, but direct, reliable, and oft-repeated experiments show, that the plants thus made luxuriant, draw it proportionally from the atmosphere, that abundant storehouse of carbonic acid.

So, too, of ammonia and its nitrogen afforded to all the valuable plants-directly valuable in the ratio of their azotized (nitrogenous) compounds-as in the cereals, peas, beans, &c. We will not affirm, or even suggest, in the absence of any proof of the or leaves, absorb ammonia or nitrogen from the air, but we believe that ammonia is largely attracted from it by every carbonaceous or fertile soil; and in this way the crop is greatly augmented, and far beyond the contribution or aid it derives from the original materials of the soil.

DOES GUANO EXHAUST LAND?

This is a question frequently asked us of late. The following extract of a letter on guano, written by J. M. Dantzler, St. Matthews, S. C., in the December number of the American Cotton Planter, is just to the point, and expresses very nearly our own words in a private letter to an inquirer on this subject. The remarks refer to cotton, but are equally applicable to other crops.

My idea in regard to the manner in which the cotton is benefitted by guano on the kind of lands I plant, is in affording the plant sustenance at once, thereby giving it sufficient health and constitution to enable it to manufacture or grow cotton out of the coarse and somewhat indigestible food found in the soil, which it could not do unaided by guano, or some other concentrated fertilizer. If it has to subsist, without any assistance, in this poor and worn soil, as a natural consequence it will be delicate and sickly—possessing small short roots, and its digestive organs will remain during its entire growth too feeble to consume this coarse food found in the soil. If you enable the plant to take up this food, a very important object is accomplished.

As to the general impression that guano is exhausting to the land, and will ultimately injure it, I can not speak from experience, but my opinion is that if it is injurious to land, it is in the manner just mentioned; in imparting additional health and vigor to the cotton plant, or to whatever else it is applied, and thereby enabling it to take up more nourishment than it otherwise would. I do not believe, if it is properly applied, that it possesses in itself any property injurious to the land, but its effect is indirect, instead of direct. I have all of the land on which I used it last year guanoed this year, and I discover no difference between it and the rest of the field, which was guanoed for the the first time this year.

Translated from the French, for the Am. Agriculturist. DEGENERACY OF THE POTATO.

With respect to the potato, nature seems clearly to have made provision for the permanent health as well as for the productiveness of her own offspring, in the seed contained in the berry which the plant produces from its stalk; and, consequently, by our endeavoring to perpetuate any particular sort of potato, by continually cutting and planting its tubers, it is reasonably to be expected that we shall injure its general properties and powers, and thus gradually render it less fit for food, and more liable to disease. It will follow that, in order to be as certain of obtaining as good a crop of potatoes as it is possible to be, the ground, before being planted, should be thoroughly pulverized; the manure should be well fermented; the sets should be whole potatoes and never deprived of their first shoots, nor allowed to ferment; and lastly, that a constant succession of new sorts should be raised from the berries of the old ones. The newly raised sorts will doubtless admit of being cut with safety for several years, and would be but little affected by other external injuries, unless peculiarly delicate, as they would possess all the health and vigor of a plant propagated according to nature's laws. By attending to these few suggestions, which experience warrants, a full crop of potatoes may, under all ordinary circumstances of the weather, at all times be secured.

For the American Agriculturist SUNDRY MATTERS.

This has been so far an unusually cold December, with snow in profusion; yet the temperature has not, in one instance, fallen below zero; while at Albany the mercury has stood 10 below 0, it was here, at the same hour, four above; prima facie that our alluvial formations have a temperature above them to aid also in creaturely comforts.

This is the last day for paying our county tax, with the minimum commission to the collector of one per cent; after this day he is entitled to five per cent. Almost every farmer in town saves four per cent by his punctuality; how many more hundreds of them might save by doing all their work thus well and in season. If there is any other trade or calling that suffers more by neglect and bad management than farming methinks it has not yet come to light. Yet, there are many who have in part overcome the drouth of the past season by good farming; here is a farmer who got 750 bushels of shelled corn from fifteen acres, while his neighbor, on a soil like it in all its original constituents, gets less than 200 bushels from the same number of acres. The former grows his own clover-seed and sows it without any stint; his corn was planted on a stiff clover sod, partially manured with stable dung and plowed deeply in the fall; the other grew no clover seed, and he said it " cost too much to buy, it was full of foul seed, &c." He plowed in a very thin sod in the spring, with little manure, and planted about a [fortnight later than his neighbor, 28th May. Now I am prepared to hear some of my fellow farmer readers say that the 200 bushel farmer was the laziest of the two, when the reverse was actually the case, as no lazy man could thus patiently labor to so little profit. However, the superior mental activity of the successful man is beyond disputation.

Manuring with the clover plant (Trifolium ratense) and tile draining are the basis of all good farming on our heavy, calcareous loams, where stock is not kept in sufficient force to sustain the fertility of the soil with animal manures alone. I wish some of your Eastern correspondents would explain why New-England is so far behind old England in keeping up the fertility of her best arable soils; why it is that so much more white daisy is grown there than red clover. It was a sad sight last summer to see those once really beautiful islands, Conanicut and Rhode Island, covered with hoary white, as if marked for the grave of the great vegetable kingdom. It was not always so, for I have heard my old uncle say that, the year that "pleasant place of all festivity," the Malbone house was burned, his father, on Conanicut, grew forty bushels of winter wheat to the acre. The exhaustion of potash in the soil is, doubtless, the main cause of sterility, as the great sea itself supplies that region with the other phosphates, and abundant nitrogen in the bones and bodies of Memhaden and other animal, vegetable, and calcareous matter, thrown ashore there in great profusion.

I well remember when barley was a larger crop on those islands than it is here, now, in Seneca County; but when the white daisy came with its death-wand to appropriate the fag end that was left of vegetable nutrition, the epicurean barley plant "sunk and made no sign."

N'IMPORTE.

WATERLOO, Dec., 25th 1854.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

THE Bazaar was opened on the evening of Monday for the private view, an opportunity which was made use of by remarkably few visitors; and the number on the succeeding days has not equaled that of last year's meeting. The exhibition is, however, equally attractive; to the mere amateur more so than ever, and to the professional man as well. For the former, the elegant forms of the Devon and the Down, the most beautiful of breeds in cattle and sheep respectively, never appeared either in equal perfection or in such numbers. For the latter there are matters just as usefully demanding his attention, whether in satisfaction or regret. He finds as much to attract his notice among the implements upstairs; and among the cattle, sheep, and pigs, he has pressed upon him such matters as the relative merits of breeds (for notwithstanding that Devons, Herefords, and Short Horns are separated now, yet there are the medals for the best cow and ox respectively in the yard, for which they still come into mutual competi-tion; and the Short Horns have now for three years in succession carried off the There is also the progress of individul breeders, and the decadence of others.

We can observe the entrance of new names, and the gradual progress of well-known ones—how Lord Walsingham's sheep are obviously year by year gaining in quality and weight, and his Grace the Duke of Richmond's too, whose young Down sheep are astonishing; and there are matters connected with breeding generally as, for instance, in the cross-bred classes, where there is a singular illustration of the relative influence of the male and female parent on the character of the offspring—the bull in every instance impressing his character on the cross to the almost entire absorption of the influence of the dam, Lord Radnor's cross-bred Hereford and Short Horns being to all appearance pure bred Herefords, while Mr. Hewer's Short Horn and Hereford—which, however, is not a half-and-half cross—being apparently a Short Horn.

The cross-bred sheep, too, were well deserving notice, and Mr. Druce, of Oxfordshire, who deserves great credit for his energy and success in enforcing the profitableness of the cross-bred Down and long-wooled sheep, has worthily carried off the first prize in his class. It is in a case of this kind that the relative spheres of the Smithfield Club and the Royal Agricultural Society of England come under observation. The former rewards well-made fat meat, and encourages agriculture through the feeder, the latter aims

at the agricultural interest through the breed-The English Agricultural er exclusively. Society therefore does not offer prizes for

cross-bred animals.

Nothing is more clearly made out in agreculture than that bold crosses will not last; the culture than that bold crosses will not last; the first cross is a good animal and profitable to its breeder and its feeder; but if you breed from him he will revert to a degenerate copy of one or other of his parents. The cross-bred animal may therefore be properly the subject of a prize offered by the Smithfield Club; while the Agricultural Society do well to encourage the pure bred animals, without which the cross can not be hed.

the cross can not be had. There is one more point on which the two societies come into contact, or more properly antagonism. The former offers prizes for young cows and heifers—"Short Horn heifers not exceeding four years old, &c.,"
"Short Horn cows above four years, that must have had at least one live calf, &c.;" and there are 17 animals shown in these two classes. The ages of the heifers are from 3 years and 6 months to 3 years and 10 months; those of the cows from 4 years Now, we are sure that there is no one interested in the progress of agricul-ture but must regret to see pure bred cows and heifers of so valuable a breed find their way to the butcher with so little fruit, or none at all, as is the case in many of the instances shown here. Take, for instance, No. 89, the cow "Alice"—the best cow in the yard—purchased as a calf by Mr. Towneley, the gentleman who protested against Lord Ducie's rule for a previons examina-tion of the animals shown in the English Agricultural Society's yard by judges of fat, in order that excessively fat stock might be rejected. This cow, Alice, has had one calf, rejected. This cow, Alice, has had one calf, and it died as soon as it dropped, we believe; we understand she was exhibited at the Lewes Show, and Mr. Towneley has never bred from her since, or, indeed, at all, and she is now fat meat—so fat, indeed, that with her excessive covering, all, and evenly, over the upper part of her body, and her somewhat scantily covered legs and thighs, she reminds one of those locomotive engines carrying on their cylindrical boiler an addicarrying on their cylindrical boiler an additional coating in the shape of a reservoir for water which keeps the boiler warm. If this animal would breed, she is worth £200, or £300; she has been as fat as she is for the last four years, no doubt as the result of natural character in a great measure, but also no doubt to some extent as the consequence of the over-fattening system in the commencement; and we imagine that "Alice" might be made the text of a very impressive sermon to her breeder and feeder, if they would only listen to it. The award of prizes is given below; but we may, in addition to the mere announcement of the judgement by which it has been guided, just make a re-

No. 2, the first prize Devon ox under three years old, is bred by Prince Albert; it is a remarkably compact well got up little thing, polished to the very tips of its horns, which, by the way, are hardly of the Devon charac-The most elegant and beautiful specimen of an animal in the yard, perhaps, is No. 25, the first prize in color, beautifully fine in bone, horn, and muzzle; it is a remarkably fine specimen of the Devon breed.

mark or two as we walk round.

As to the Hereford classes, they are, we believe, hardly up in quality to those of former years. The first prize ox, shown by Mr. Niblett, of Bristol, is a well-bred remark-Mr. Niblett, of Bristol, is a well-bred remarkably evenly fattened ripe ox, very thick in the flesh all over, especially on the parts most valuable to the butcher. No. 36, which received the 2d prize, was bred by Prince Albert, and is a large compact beast—somewhat coarser than its neighbor, but remarkably thickly covered with useful flesh.

In Short Horn classes the oxen under three years old are inferior to their usual character; the 1st prize animal in the older class, 4 years and 4 months old, was proba-bly never excelled in quality; very fat but evenly so; extraordinarily thick in the twist and rump, and very fully covered on all the most valuable parts. The Short Horn heifers and cows have been already referred to. In the class for oxen of any other pure breed the prize was awarded to a Long Horn ox, inferior as it seemed to us in quality, form, ripeness, and age, to the very well made younger Sussex ox by its side, and we should like to know the ground of the decision between them.

In the sheep classes we have merely to say that there was a very fine show of South Down sheep, a comparatively inferior show of long wools, and a very good display of the

cross between them.

The classes of pigs were represented not by any great number, but certainly by re-markable quality. The classes were more evenly matched in size than we have known them. The large classes were nearly of one size, and the small one also nearly matched in size and also in quality, for the judges must have had a very difficult office here. Agricultural Gazette.

TOBACCO AND THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF WOMEN.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

Your black catalogue of statistics, concerning the use of this black weed, black in more senses than one, has reminded me of some that I have heard within a few months, which I think are equally edifying. I not long ago heard a young man bewailing the extravagance of woman; and thinking a little inquiry into his personal expenses would show quite as useless an expenditure as any of which he was complaining, I asked him how much he spent for cigars in the course of a year. After much blushing and stammering he was brought to the confession that usually a hundred, and never less than sixty dollars were annually spent in this way! His wife was not allowed so large a sum as this for her personal clothing, and spent very little more than this for herself and three children! Yet they were always comfortable.

If any woman should ask for the price of eight or ten cigars each day to spend in candy or other sweet-meats, what a cry there would be about her folly and weakness. But it is useless to make comparisons, and quite as useless to attempt a reform in this vulgar habit, in which men so universally indulge. But we could get along very well with the smoking and be willing to walk in a cloud all the time, if there could be an end of chewing. It costs us a third more to dress every year in consequence of the injury done to clothes by tobacco juice. Every where we go we must trail through tobacco juice. Every church and concertroom must be entered through a pool of slime. We must guard ourselves on every side not to be covered with it, when we ride in cars or stages, and I have seen men who called themselves gentlemen sit and deliberately spatter a lady's dress to its utter ruin in a public conveyance, where she could obtain no other seat and where there was no possible self-defence. She looked all sorts of daggers, but they had no effect.

I have marveled all my life why men should be so coarse, and indulge in such disagreeable habits. It seems to be thought that in order to be manly it is necessary to be vulgar. Men who behave with great propriety and comeliness in their homes in the presence of ladies, go forth to the haunts of business and amusement as different as if possessed of ten entire mortal and physical

I know a gentleman who possesses one of the best private libraries in the community, who says he has spent no more for books than gentlemen of his acquaintance usually spend for cigars! How many families do I know whose homes might be furnished luxuriously in the course of ten years, with what the gentlemen of the family spend in wines and cigars and quids. Only the other day I heard a minister complaining of his small salary, while lecturing a lady present on the extravagance in wearing a gold chain. She immediately demanded a reckoning concerning his expenses, and found that his tobacco would buy two gold chains, and various other ornaments every year! He was preaching every Sabbath against "sensual and carnal indulgences" and worldly-mindedness-exhorting his people to be pure and not conformed to the world. But no persuasion could induce him to give up the use of tobacco, though he acknowledged it was ruining his health, and his habits were a perfect nuisance to his family.

When the Maine Law has accomplished its work with regard to rum, I hope there will be as zealous a crusade against tobacco; at least, I hope we shall soon become sufficiently civilized to make a law against desecrating any place where decent people congregate, with the distillations of this offensive weed, or else that men shall be obliged to wear a receptacle under their chins for the deposit of their nauseating extracts.

I hope the good time is coming when it will be thought possible to be thoroughly manly and yet refined.

[WE agree with the writer in reference to the anti-tobacco law. Till that is enacted we see no defense for the ladies who are compelled to pass among out-door "boors," but to take revenge by refusing to sweep the treets.-Ens.]

THE WAY TO BUILD UP A STATE .-Grimes, of Iowa, in his inaugural address, hus describes the wants of the thriving State over which he presides:

"She wants educated farmers and mechanics, engineers, architects, metallurgists, and geologists. She needs men engaged in the practical duties of life, who have conquered their professions, and who are able to impart their knowledge to others. She wants farmers who shall be familiar with the principles. ciples of chemistry as applied to agriculture; architects and mechanics who will adorn her with edifices worthy of so fair a land; and engineers and geologists who will develop her resources, and thus augment the wealth and happiness of her citizens. This want and nappiness of her citizens. This want can only be supplied by the establishment of a school of applied sciences. I have no hes-itation, therefore, in recommending that a university fund be appropriated to establish a practical scientific or polytechnic school." For the American Agriculturist.

THE NEW YEAR.

The close of the old and the commencement of the new year is always a seasona-ble time for reflection. Whether prosperity or adversity, success or failure, has attended our efforts, the appropriateness of a retro-spection of the past and calculation for the future, is alike the same. If our labor has been crowned with success, a repetition of the same care and instrumentalities will bring about similar future results; but if failure has attended our efforts, if the sources of failure are properly appreciated and guarded against, they may be in a measure avoided in the future.

The past year has been prolific of disastrous results, of vexations and disappointtrous results, of vexations and disappointments. Disasters on sea and land, casualties by fire and flood, have proven destructive to property and life. War, with all its attendant evils, has ranged abroad; and drouth and pestilence, to some extent, have blighted hopes at home. Many, whom the last opening year saw in affluence, have gone down into the vale of poverty; some, whose coffers were filled with gold, have become bankrupt, either from necessity or dishonbankrupt, either from necessity or dishon-esty; financial affairs have been in an unsettled condition, and, in many parts of the country, paper currency, in real value, has been subject to no small degree of vacillation and change.

These conditions have affected all classes in community, but indeed very unequally.

The intelligent agriculturist, though the The intelligent agriculturist, though the drouth may have scorched his fields and lessened his harvests, has produced enough for his own necessities, and a small surplus to supply his non-producing neighbor, at an ex-orbitant price. Under these circamstances, wars abroad and casualties at home, commercial embarrassments and monetary intrigues, affect him comparatively little. cold winds of the present winter may pile the snow around his door never so high, yet he has fire, and food, and clothing, within, and he can quietly gather wisdom and ma-ture his plans for the future, and be ready to commence their successful operation at the opening spring. Not so with the mechanic or day laborer. For years the demand for labor has, perhaps, not been as small as at present; and in our larger cities, many are idle almost from necessity, and suffering want or subjects of charity.

In consequence of the past unproductive season, many farmers are proposing to abandon what they consider an uncertain and un-remunerative calling. Without pretending to any skill in prophecy, we predict that many will regret the change. With intelli-gence, and skill, and energy, properly di-rected, farming may become the most regularly and certainly remunerative of any vocation or profession. Banks may suspend payment; creditors may become defaulters; commerce and trade may suffer an unforseen depression; but all deposits wisely made with Mother Earth will pay, if not an equal, at least a regular and remunerative, div-

idend.

To all engaged in agricultural pursuits it may not be amiss to say, that repinings are useless. The present winter can not be better spent than in gathering such intelligence as may be needed in the future, and in laying such plans as the experience of the past may show to be wise to adopt in the approaching seed-time and harvest. Those who labor without a plan and cultivate without intelligence, should by no means some out intelligence, should by no means com-plain of ill-success, or charge to Providence the unproductive season.

To those who are tired of farming, or who complain of drouths or unproductive seasons, we would say-plow deep, plant early, ma-

nure liberally, sow wisely, cultivate frequently and thoroughly, and last, but by no means least, subscribe for one or more firstclass agricultural papers, read them atten-tively and put in practice the knowledge derived therefrom, and unfruitful seasons will be less frequent, and drouths less destruc-tive. Ignorance and carelessness are the mothers of many a scanty harvest, and Providence and unpropitious seasons are often complained of, when a reasonable amount of intelligence and well-directed industry would have secured ample harvests and remunera-O. C. GIBBS, M. D., Perry, Lake Co., Ohio

For the American Agriculturist.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN TRAVELING.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I read with real satisfaction your remarks on "Modern Extravagance," and was much impressed with their truth and force. But there is one mode of wasting time and money in our day, to which you do not allude, although you speak of rushing by the dwellings of friends on railways. I refer to the habit of traveling, into which "everybody and his wife" seem to have fallen in this era of rapid locomotion. As the nature of my peculiar occupation is such as to require me to pass frequently from place to place-though I had much rather stay at home if I could-I am favored with constant opportunities of observing the way in which numbers of people, of both sexes, incessantly itinerate. This is peculiarly the case on all roads leading to Boston and New-York. For instance, if a woman in any of the towns or villages within a hundred miles of those cities wishes to do a little "shopping," it is her practice of economy to go to Washington-street or Broadway. That is, she will spend four dollars in fares, and as much more in other incidental expenses, for the sake of buying some ten or twenty dollars' worth of goods cheap, and to have a choice among a variety, when she could have saved all her expenses and got better articles at home for less money; although then she wouldn't have had the fun and seen the sights.

It always seems to me, when I travel, as if nine-tenths, at least, of the men and women, who seem to cram the cars for the sole sake of patronizing railroad companies, would be far better off if they stayed at home and economized their time and money. However much rapid modes of locomotion may have added to the substantial wealth of the whole country, it may be doubted whether they have not diminished the means of individuals.

VALUABLE BARN DESTROYED .- The new barn belonging to Anthony Reybold, in Red Lion Hundred, Delaware, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. The Republican says, it was one of the finest buildings of the kind in the State, and con-tained about 200 bushels of wheat, 1,600 bushels of corn, over 1,000 bushels of potawhich were totally destroyed. Two valuable horses were also consumed, a new threshing machine, all his farming implements, gears, &c. The loss is not short of \$10,000 or \$12,000. The barn was insured in the Delaware Mutual Company for \$2,000, and the contents for \$3,000.

For the American Agriculturist. DETAILS OF PRACTICE.

OLD ORCHARDS - MUCK - LIME - ASHES - AND SUNDRY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

I have an old Apple Orchard which has borne no good fruit for a number of years, as I learn from the neighbors who have long known it; and who also say that it has been laid down to grass not less than twelve or sixteen years, and has been much neglected during that time, bearing only a very light crop of fine, inferior hay. I took possession last spring. It had been plowed up once, the fall previous, after a crop of buckwheat was taken off.

Last spring I put about fifty loads of good barn-yard manure on about an acre of field where there are no trees, and subsoiled, and planted corn on the 7th day of June, and on that part had as fine a piece of corn as was raised in this region, beside fourteen horse cart-loads of cheese pumpkins and bell squashes. Thanks to the instructions of the squashes. Thanks to the instructions of the American Agriculturist for so much good luck. On the rest of the field, among the trees, which are so thinly standing as to shade the ground lightly, especially as the foliage was sparse and sickly, I also planted corn and pumpkins, but had but a very light crop of the former, and none at all of the lat-I have, the last summer, been carting rotten leaf mould from the woods, and muck from the ditches, into the barn-yard, mixing ing it with the manure-heap, and am making a large quantity to manure highly the rest of the field—at least fifty loads to the acre and intend plowing deeply and subsoiling, and cultivating thoroughly with such crops as will keep the ground frequently stirred and mellow

Around the apple trees I have already strewn fully a bushel of air-slaked lime to each, spreading it from the trunk as far out as the branches reach, and now contemplate getting the leached barilla, &c., from the soap-boilers, and strew that around in the same manner this winter, and let the freezing and thawing rains and snows carry it down into the earth, getting it thoroughly incorporated with the soil; and then, in the general manuring of the field in the spring, make sure that the trees have a good sup-ply, plowing it all in deep, making the ground mellow and light entirely around the trees, even at the expense of cutting some of the roots with the plow, believing that the disturbance of a few of the roots will be a very much less evil than leaving the ground hard and compact even six, eight, or ten inches

Am I right in this treatment? application of the lime and leached ashes supplying a probable want of the trees, as they form so important a constituent thereof? And is the winter a proper time to apply them? Will they lose any of their proper-

ties by so applying them? (a)

I have already scraped them, from the collar to the farthest part of the limbs conveniently reached with a hoe or tree-scraper, and intend in the spring to wash them with diluted soft soap, or washing soda, and where they need it prune the top. My neighbors tell me I have very little chance for a crop of fruit, "because the trees have not borne any fruit, "because the trees have not borne any for a long time, and have become old and exhausted." (b) But when I ask them if they have been supplied with their appropriate food to enable them to bear, they say "the ground has not been exhausted with crops, but left to grass that the trees might have the whole strength of the soil." But I contend that they need cylingtime and feeding. tend that they need cyltivation, and feeding, as much as a hill of corn or potatoes, and that it is just about as unreasonable to expect them to yield me good fruit without such feeding and attention, as it would be for

me to expect fleetness and strength from my horse without his grain and "curry-comb." But they reply with a significant smile, and "Well, we've been farming — years, and you'll find, after you've tried it long enough, years, and that your new-fangled notions from books won't do."

But I am not willing to lose the fruit without an effort, and appeal from the judgment of our conservative farmers, who seem con-tent to do as their grandfathers have done, to the experience and science of the editors of the American Agriculturist, hoping that if I am wrong in any particular, they will point out my error, and guide me according to the light which they enjoy.

I should have said, most of the trees are sound, and have no appearance of decay, except an apparent want of food—I might say, starvation. The soil is good clay loam, which, where it was thoroughly manured last season, yielded, as I before said, fine corn-some ears fourteen inches long, and two of them on a stalk—and luxuriant pump-kins and squashes, beside Lima beans, mellons, marrow squashes, peppers, egg-plants, &c., in great perfection

I have already commenced under draining it, (although it is not wet,) and intend, if the weather during the winter will admit, to carry it out thoroughly, by all of which you will see I am sparing no pains to accomplish ray object; and, if in your judgment, I am spending labor and money without prospect of reward, you would confer a favor by saying sea and you would confer a favor by saying sea and your decision will probable. ing so; and your decision will probably

not only affect me, but scores of others of your readers.

I see by the last number of the American Agriculturist that a correspondent, from South Norwalk, asks for some one to advertise "Whale Oil Soap, with the price." I have often wished that various agricultural nave often wished that various agricultural articles might be so advertised, as guano, bone-dust, nitrate of soda, &c., &c. But, if not advertised, why should they not be quoted in the "Prices Current," especially in an agricultural paper? They are certainly of more importance to the farmer than, many articles therein quoted, for instance, "Beeswax," "Bristles," "Cabbages." In fact, it strikes me they are of prime importance, and I am sure that every farmer who reads the American Agriculturist would be glad to see in the weekly "Prices Current" every fertilizer that is an article of commerce quoted, that he might know their cost and make his calculations about their purchase and use, when he has leisure, and by his own fireside.(c)

I have a low, swampy place that has been cultivated some, and this season I have plowed it thorougly, and drained it so as to carry off all surplus water, and that part which was the wettest I plowed deeply, that the frost may make the soil loose and friable. To facilitate that, and to hasten the decomposition of the organic matter in the soil, I have designed to apply lime, and have thought of doing it this winter that the freezing and thawing rains and snows might earry the strength of it down into the soil, and so get the whole ready for the sustenance of plants early in the spring. Is this

proper?

I have also a pasture lot, a part of which is low and swampy, which I have drained pretty thoroughly, and contemplate applying lime pretty thoroughly this winter, and in the spring apply fertilizers, including bonedust, if desirable. Last spring I scarified it thoroughly with a part of the thoroughly with a new steel-toothed harrow, sowed on grass seed: guano and plaster on one part, and superphosphate and plaster on another, and improved it very materially; but still believe it is deficient in some property necessary to supply milk, and from the best information I can obtain from the "oldest about all we can particularly commend to

inhabitant," it has been used for generations as pasture land, and the milk hay sold off, and hence I conclude it has become exhausted of phosphates, bone earth, and therefore contemplate the application of bone-dust, or home-made superphosphate, in the spring. Or will the application of lime be sufficient?

This is troubling you with many questions but as the questions are matters of general interest to the readers of your invaluable American Agriculturist, may I not hope to see them answered, and at some future day you shall have a due report of the result.
CAMPTOWN, New-Jersey.

(a) WE like the spirit and determination shown by our correspondent, and do not think he needs much encouraging. We rather fear he will push the matter too far. A bushel of lime around the roots of a tree is more than we should advise for a single application. The tendency will be to speedily exhaust the organic matter of the soil. Onefourth of this quantity applied once in two or three years, or an eighth once a year will be more economical. Soils limed too heavily are apt to become lime-sick after a time, which means nothing more than that the lime has exhausted the organic materials. So also with the barilla and other alkalies.

The treatment proposed would probably show very marked results for a year or two, and if an abundant supply of organic matters are annually supplied, the good results will continue; but over a long period of time, the more cautious treatment we have recommended will probably pay the best.

The winter application of lime is a good one, especially if organic manures are to be applied in the spring, for the two should not as a general rule be applied together. Lime exposed upon the surface will not lose any property except its causticity, and if in large quantities, it is better that this should take place before it comes in direct contact with the fibers of the roots, or the organic manures. It is not advisable to destroy too many of these roots and fibers in breaking up the ground, though a pretty thorough loosening with a pick, crow-bar or even with the plow is desirable.

(b) Where the trees are very old, so as to have much decayed wood, it is probably better economy to set out new trees between the old ones, and gradually remove the latter. This depends much upon the age of the trees now standing. But, as in this instance, the soil is described as a "good clay loam," and the trees apparently sound, cultivating or stirring the ground, draining, moderately manuring with akalies and organic or barnyard manure at successive periods, scraping the trees (not too savagely), washing with common house ashes ley, quite weak, or a weak solution of soda or potash, and a pret-ty thorough pruning, will doubtless rejuvenate the orchard, and yield profitable returns for the expense and labor invested.

(c) We do not attach any special notice to "Whale Oil Soap." Ley from house ashes, or a solution of soda or potash is equally effectual and is less expensive. In reference to the commercial manures, we recommend very few of them. Guano, bone-dust, sulphate of ammonia, and nitrate of soda are

general trial. Guano has an almost fixed price, generally about \$50 per ton. Bonedust has also a pretty constant value, of from \$2 50 to \$3 per barrel, according to the quantity. Sulphate of ammonia has not till recently been offered for sale. Its price named in our advertising columns is at \$6 50 per hundred pounds. Nitrate of soda is not in market in sufficient quantity to have a fixed price. We have spent much time in searching for it and have seldom found it. If, after it has been thoroughly tried, it proves valuable, the demand will be supplied at a somewhat uniform price. "Beeswax,'
"Bristles,''" Cabbages," &c., are articles of extensive production, by farmers, in some parts of the country, and hence we quote their prices. We give the price of all articles, from week to week, which are of general interest to farmers and of which we can obtain the standard wholesale prices.

(d) We recommend a careful and thorough trial of bone-dust on a considerable portion of the old pastures. In this as in all other cases, let a portion of each field be left unmanured, and mark the result, for only in this way can the profitableness of any course be fully known. Experiments, thus tried, are, in the present state of chemical knowledge, worth any quantity of soil analysis

and theoretical speculations.

We thank our correspondent for his plain detail of his proceedings, which will furnish hints to others, and we hope they will return the compliment. We can give space for several of just such details every week.

PRESERVING FLOUR AND MEAL.

We recently noticed the invention of Mr. Thomas Pearsall, of Tioga County, in this State, designed to prevent flour, meal, &c., from becoming sour in the barrel, from heating, and which consists in introducing a tube of thin sheet iron, three inches in diameter and open at both ends, through the entire length of the barrel-thus admitting of a thorough ventilation of the contents. The Louisville Journal says the invention has been thoroughly tested, and its usefulness

established. [Journal of Commerce.
"Our fellow-citizen, L. T. Thustin, of the
firm of Thustin & Co., is one of the proprietors of the patent, and on the 1st of August last he put up several barrels of meal in this form, which were shipped to New-Orleans. A part of that shipment has recently been returned to this city for the examination of those who feel an interest in the matter. We have seen this meal, and have eaten bread made of it, and we can not detect the least appearance of change in the quality, and in'every respect it appears as fresh and sweet as when taken from the mill.

" Shipments have also been made to Liverpool, South American ports, and Cali-

" From estimates deemed reliable, we learn that the loss on sour flour and damaged corn in the United States equals the sum of \$5,000,000 annually. In the port of New-York alone there are not less than 500,000 barrels of flour condemned annually as sour.'

BOOK BINDING.-Mr. Doolittle showed us a volume of the American Agriculturist he had just bound, which was an excellent specimen of substantial binding. Two things are plain:
Mr. Doolittle understands the philosophy of
bookbinding, and the American Agriculturist
looks finely between two handsome covers.
Mid, Const.

Horticultural Department.

ON PLANTING A TULIP ROOT.

Here lies a bulb, the child of earth, Buried alive beneath the clod, Erellong to spring, by second birth, A new and nobler work of God.

'Tis said that microscople power, Might through its swaddling folds descry The infant image of the flower, Too exquisite to meet the eye.

This, vernal suns and rains will swell, Till from its dark abode to peep, Like Venus rising from her shell, Amidst the spring-tide of the deep.

Two shapely leaves will first unfold; Then, on a smooth elastic stem, The verdant bud shall turn to gold, And open in a diadem.

Not one of Flora's brilliant race A form more perfect can display; Art could not feign more simple grace, Nor nature take a line away

Yet, rich as morn of many a hue,
When finishing clouds thro' darkness strike,
The tulip's petals shine in dew,
All beautiful—but none alike.

Kings, on their bridal, might unrobe To lay their glories at its foot; And queens their scepter, crown, and globe, Exchange for blossom, stalk and root.

Here could I stand and moralize : Lady, I leave that part to thee, Be thy next birth in Paradise, Thy life to come, eternity!

For the American Agriculturist. ' THE FUCHSIA.

This beautiful plant, adorning as it does the conservatory of the rich and the cottage of the poor, is, when well grown, a universal favorite. In propagating it, cuttings should be taken from the base of the plant, those with triangular joints being preferable. Place them in a heat of 60°, where they will preced in the place of speedily root, when they should be placed in small pots, containing equal parts of rich loam, peat, and well-rotted manure, mixed together with silver sand. The soil for this plant should never be sifted, but chopped fine as possible. Be particular in giving good drainage, as this is a principal part of their culture. Plants that have been cut and started into growth in October, should be placed in a temperature of 60 to 65° in January. If this heat cannot be obtained, keep them in the warmest part of the greenhouse, and as near the glass as possi-ble, to prevent their drawing. These plants, if well attended to, will make a fine display in June. The composition into which they are placed when first propagated may be continued through all the stages of growth, with this exception, that small pieces of char-coal, or potsherds, may be mixed with the mould at each time of shifting, which should take place every time the roots reach the sides of the pot. They are then placed in the pot in which they are intended to bloom. As this plant may be grown almost any shape, I leave it with those who cultivate it follow out their own ideas of taste. prefer the pyramid, or standard, myself, as it exhibits the flowers to great advantage; but I think they look most beautiful when grown in large pots and trained up the rafters of a greenhouse, the contrast of color in the sepals and corolla being very pleasing to the eye; and if a light and dark variety are placed alternately, they have a very pleasing effect. The only care they require after

flowering is, to get the wood as ripe as pos-sible, and then to prune them close, on the spur system. Where there are large plants, spur system. Where there are large plants, they should be only shifted once, if required for early flowering, since they bloom much better when the roots reach the side of the pot. Weak, liquid manure should be applied twice or three times a week throughout their growth, withholding it a few days at each time of shifting. Plants propagated in March bloom well in September. W. SUMMERSBEY.

THE MIMULUS.

BY A CULTIVATOR AT SCARBOROUGH.

THINKING that an article on this justly admired genus of plants would be acceptable for insertion in your Cabinet, I send you a few remarks on the origin and culture of the Mimulus, as being a flower worthy of much more attention than it now obtains, though I am glad to state that it is rapidly extending; and during the last two years about a dozen most strikingly superb varieties have been raised, the beauty of which, when well grown, is not exceeded by any other flower that I am acquainted with. Single plants I have grown of the dwarf spreading section, two and a half feet high and two in diameter, and elegantly clothed with a pro-

fusion of bloom.

Origin.—The Mimulus, or Monkey Plant, is a native of North America. The first species was introduced into England in 1759, and from that time cultivated with great care, until lately, when other superior kinds have taken the precedence.

Culture.-Although it may he thought by some that any hints on the culture of this plant are superfluous, yet I must say that, to bring it to its best state, many things must be attended to which are generally overlooked. As the Mimulus is seen to the greatest advantage when treated as a greengreatest advantage when treated as a green-house plant, I shall confine myself to this method of cultivation. Soil with this, as with every other kind of flower, is the first thing to be considered; for, if this be unsuited to the nature of the plant, all labor in every other respect must be unfruitful. The mixture which I have found best adapted is composed as follows: To one peck of fresh leaf mould wall return the sum of t loam I add one peck of leaf mould, well rotted, and half a peck of cows' dung, two year's old. These ingredients are well mixed together, and frequently turned over, sprinkling them with lime water, so that no insects remain in the soil; for, if even they do not entirely destroy the plants, yet they materially impoverish the compost, by their feeding on many particles which would otherwise have sustained the flower. Drainage of the pots is a requisite which I certainly think ought in the second place to be looked after. This precaution, to take away all superfluous water, seems not to be generally appreciated. for how many plants generally appreciated; for how many plants do we see in various quarters without any drainage, except one potsherd to fill up the hole at the bottom of each pot, just as if it would have done quite as well had there been no aperture at all. Now, although this is a common practice, yet I can safely ear that no plant can live in profest health say that no plant can live in perfect health without a proper portion of drainage; and in this respect I must agree with Mr. Forsyth, when he asserts that plants would grow much more luxuriantly if the pots were made with a small rim under them, to allow more drainage; but I must certainly disagree with him in his recommendations of glazed pots, as I myself have tried them, and have found, as I expected, that if used for a time, all my plants must inevitably perish. But, to return to the subject: after having attended to drainage, about the middle of March I

take off a quantity of cuttings, which soon make good roots, after which I plant them them gradually into large ones until May, when they generally begin to show buds, and about June they are in most beautiful flower. All the blooming season, I roll canvas over the green-house, so as to keep off the intense rays of the sun, which take away the colors and dry the soil so as to make the flowers small; for the Mimulus make the flowers small; for the Mimulus delights in a damp earth, yet can not be seen in perfection when over watered. Placing water in saucers, under the pots, I know to be a common practice, yet it is founded on a gross error; for if we inquire why water is placed under them, we are told, "The Mimulus thrives on the banks of rivers; therefore it is natural for it to have water confore, it is natural for it to have water constantly by it." This is true; yet we are not to consider that the Mimulus, in a pot, has not the same freedom of air and soil as it has on the banks of streams; for in the latter position the water runs away after the plant has satisfied itself, but in a pot it stays plant has satisfied itself, but in a pot it stays long after all nourishment is gone, and poisons the soil, and both together eventually destroy the plant. The only method to keep the Mimulus healthy, with regard to water, is to keep it in as shaded a position as possible, and to supply water moderately when it is required, yet always to allow the superfluous moisture to drain away. superfluous moisture to drain away

superfluous moisture to drain away.

Raising New Varieties—When the plants are all in bloom, select the best colored ones, and cross them upon the largest, and vice versa, for the two principal features in a good Mimulus are color and size. If the operation be properly performed, the pods of seeds will begin to swell in a few days, and soon after they will turn brown, and be ready for gathering. After sufficient good seed is collected, it should be sown in good seed is collected, it should be sown in pots or boxes, sprinkling it on the surface of the soil; for if covered, the seed will decay and never vegetate. When the young plants have acquired two or three sets of leaves, have acquired two or three sets of leaves, they should be transplanted into larger boxes, where they will bloom, or, if it be summer, into the open ground, where they make the most healthy plants. When in bloom, the best may be selected, and increased by cuttings, which easily strike. The principal properties, as I have said before, are size and color, with the two lips forming a good circle. The plants raised from these cuttings should be preserved during winter in a cold frame, as they are more tender than the varieties of old standing. When the following spring arrives, ing. When the following spring arrives, they must be treated as directed above for they must be treated as directed above for old varieties; and if these new ones be crossed by each other, and so continued for a few seasons, in a little time as fine a progeny will arise as can possibly be expected. I have flowers with white grounds marked and marbled with crimson, purple, scarlet, rose, black, yellow, orange, blue, and pink. I have yellow grounds marked and marbled with black, rose, scarlet, white, purple, crimson, violet and green. To be duly estimated, they must be viewed; they surpass what I can describe. [Floricultural Cabinet.

THE British government has entered into a contract for the manufacture of about 2,000 tons of enormous slabs or plates made of the tons of enormous slabs or plates made of the best scrap iron, with which powerful floating batteries are to be covered. These plates vary from 8 to 12 feet in length, are from 21 to 36 inches broad, and about 4½ inches thick. Each plate will weigh from about a ton and a half to upwards of three tons; and after being sifted, they are to be bolted on the outside of the floating batteries. Iron plates like these will not only resist the heaviest shot, but break them in pieces when they shot, but break them in pieces when they strike.

ON THE PLANTS OF CHINA.

BY MR. R. FORTUNE.

The tea plant was now frequently seen on the hill sides, this being the outskirt of the great green tree country, to which I was bound. Large camphor trees were frequently seen in the valleys, particularly near the villages. Fallow trees were still in extensive cultivation; and, at this season of the year, being clothed in their autumnal hues, they produced a striking effect upon the varied landscape. The leaves had changed from a light green to a dark blood-red color. Another tree, a species of maple, called by the Chinese the fung-gze, was also most picturesque from the same cause. These two trees formed a striking contrast with the dark green foliage of the pine tribe.

But the most beautiful tree found in this district is a species of weeping cypress, which I had never met with in any other part of China, and which was quite new to me. It was during one of my daily rambles that I saw the first specimen. About half a mile distant from where I was, I observed a noble-looking fir tree, about sixty feet in height, having a stem as straight as the Norfolk Island pine, and weeping branches, like the willow of St. Helena. Its branches grew, at first, at right angles to the main stem, then described a graceful curve upward, and bent again at their points. From these main branches, others, long and slender, hung down perpendicularly, and gave the whole tree a weeping and graceful form. It reminded me of some of those large and gorgeous chandeliers sometimes seen in the theaters and public halls in Europe. What could it be? It evidently belonged to the pine tribe, and was more handsome and ornamental than them all. I walked—no, to tell the plain truth, I ran—up to the place where it grew, much to the surprise of my attendants, who evidently thought I had gone crazy.

When I reached the spot where it grew, it appeared more beautiful even than it had done in the distance. Its stem was perfectly straight, like Crytomeria, and its leaves were formed like those of the well-known arborvitæ, only much more slender and graceful. This specimen was fortunately covered with a quantity of ripe fruit, a portion of which I was most anxious to secure. The tree was growing in some grounds belonging to a country inn, and was the property of the innkeeper. A wall intervened between us and it, which I confess I felt very much inclined to get over; but remembering that I wasacting Chinaman, and that such a proceeding would have been very indecorous, to say the least of it, I immediately gave up the idea. We now walked into the inn, and, seating ourselves quietly down at one of the tables, ordered some dinner to be brought to us. When we had taken our meal we lighted our Chinese pipes and sauntered out, accompanied by our polite host, into the garden, where the real attraction lay. "What a fine tree this of yours is! we have never seen it in the countries near the sea where we come from; pray give us some of its seeds." "It is a fine tree," said the man, who was evidently much pleased with our admiration of it, and readily complied with our request. These seeds were carefully treasured; and as they got home safely, and are now growing in England, we may expect in a few years to see a new and striking feature produced upon our landscape by this lovely tree. Afterward, as we journied westward, it became more common and was frequently to be seen in clumps on the sides of the hills. This tree has been named the Funeral Cypress.

Fortune's Journey to the Tea Districts of China.

Boys' Corner.

For the American Agriculturist. THOUGHTS FOR BOYS.

"Recd from Mrs. - the a Bove tax in fool."

This is a copy of a receipt given me this fall by a tax-gatherer. I have copied it for the examination of the boys who read the American Agriculturist. What do they think of it? I trust there are very few of them who would originate such a specimen of writing; but this may serve to show them the importance of improving their time, during the winter, by profitable study. Most boys, at this season, can be spared to attend school; but, if that is impossible, there are long evenings in which they can read and write, and prepare themselves for future usefulness and respectability.

Most of our distinguished men have been sons of farmers, who have had to labor early and late for their own maintenance; but they have been boys who studied and thought, and improved all the opportunities for acquiring information that came in their

It is the glory of America that the path of distinction is open to all. The most ignorant boy of to-day, by diligence and application, may become the renowned statesman of coming years. It is the duty of every boy to make as much of himself as possible. He may not become a Clay, a Calhoun, or a Webster, yet who knows his own future? They did not dream in their boyhood of the fame they should acquire in their manhood.

Study, boys, study. Learn to spell correctly and to write well, and the world may hear of you. At least, you will not disgrace your manhood by giving receipts "in fool."

Anna Hope.

GIVE THE BOYS A CHANCE.

Do you know anybody that wants to hire a boy? We confess that we never have heard this, the most common of all inquiries, without a feeling of sadness, and never say no, without a hearty wish that we had something for a boy to do. Poor little fellows, ill kept and poorly clad, turn their anxious faces up to yours, in the hope to find a favorable answer, and thus to end a long and painful quest for the means to earn a mouthful of honest bread. They move on, with drooping heads, to repeat for a thousand times the inquiry, and to receive the same response, in tones of every variety of indifference. "A boy" is learning his first sad lessons in the coldness of the world and the harshness of life. We will not go beyond him to see what aching heart there is in some poor home, that, mingled with hope and fear, has sent him forth on his thankless mission; for that the boy himself should be obliged to go and ask again and be refused the opportunity to be useful, is sad in itself.

ty to be useful, is sad in itself.

In this fast age—this struggling, crowding world, there is little room for boys; and there is far too little thought taken of the obligation that rests upon men to make place for them. These materials of which men are made are neglected, and we are too prone to forget how important an element we ourselves are in settling the question, whether they are to be good or bad. We have a plea to make for the boys. Words of kindness and encouragement to those who are first

launching their frail barks upon the voyage of life, are worth thousands of dollars spent in process to reform such as through neglect and despair have forgotten their good impulses, and suffered themselves to be led into courses of transgression. A little world may stimulate a hope that glimmers on the verge of extinction into a motive strong and unering to impel its owner forward in the path of usefulness and honor. Be kind to the boys.

or extinction into a motive strong and unering to impel its owner forward in the path of usefulness and honor. Be kind to the boys.

And to the boys we would say, never despair. If one does not want a boy, try another. You have a right to make the inquiry. The world was made for you as well as for the men, and God has determined that you shall have a place in it. The hopes of the world are in the boys—the poor boys—and insignificant and placeless as you feel yourselves, your mission is important, and if you are worthy, your day will surely come. There is another thing; go to the country; chances for useful employment are numerous and various in the agricultural districts. Avoid the town, with its places of low amusements, and lower dissipation. Determine to be men, and honest men, and the time will come when you will be disposed to think over the hardships you have suffered for their effect in developing your energies and in fixing your character.

[Credit lost.

LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE.

THERE is in earth enough of beauty to warm, cheer, and enliven the heart, were it but looked upon with an eye to see, and a mind to feel it.

Look on the bright side, keep looking on the bright side. Surround yourself with forms and hues of beauty—"a thing of beauty is a joy forever." Thus, if you would be joyous—and who would not?—cultivate a taste for the beautiful; and what so beautiful—ever renewing their youth and beauty—as the things with which God has surrounded us?

Then let that majestic elm still wave its branches in lofty freedom. Suppose it would make so many feet of boards, let it stand, as you would be happy in a shady, beautiful home. Leave that little patch for wife and children to scatter flower-seeds in the spring time. Suppose you could raise so many potatoes upon it; leave it if you would meet joyous, smiling faces.

Indeed, surround, in country and city, your homes with the beautiful, that your eye, resting upon it, may be insensibly but surely attracted to that perfect beauty of soul which, if you make it yours, shall one day bear you where none will say, "look on the bright side," since every side will be bright with purity—bright with love, for "God is love."

Push Alone.—Push along. It's the way your sound and hearty mortals do. And you can't do without it. The world is so made, society so constructed, that it is a law of necessity that you must push. That is, if you would be thought something and somebody.

somebody.

Push along. Push a strong push and perpetual push. All see the power in it. See how it gains, accumulates, whether of wisdom or wealth. We never knew a man who was a right smart pusher who finally did not become rich, respectable, wise, and useful. The fact is, you are morally sure to become so if you push—push like real, live, determined up and down man.

If things look dark, push the harder; sun-

If things look dark, push the harder; sunshine and blue sky are just beyond; If you are entangled, push—if your heart grows feeble, push. You'll come out victorious. Never fear.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW.

We hope the poultry fanciers of the country will be ready to meet the call of the managers of the forthcoming show, next week, by sending a larger collection of domestic fowls and other valuable birds, than have ever before been brought together in the United States. The point for the show is central, accessible and convenient; the list of the premiums large; the judges excellent; the array most admirable; and the cause worthy of earnest and united effort.

Few persons are aware of the value of our poultry, and the quick return it makes for the capital invested, and the labor bestowed upon it. We believe the amount largely exceeds that of sheep in the Union (we will look this up and see); at any rate, it is large enough to minister largely to our luxuries, and many of which may be deemed the necessaries of life. It is therefore a matter of national and large importance that we compare the best breeds, analyze and scan their relative merits carefully, and adopt such as are known to yield the largest returns in their eggs, their young, and their flesh-all of choice quality. By such judicious selection we may easily augment the profitable products of our poultry full fifty per cent, which will be a nett gain to the country of many millions annually. We say again, then, let every breeder send in his choicest specimens, and let every one who takes any interest in national, economical, and praisworthy pursuits, attend and judge of their respective merits; then select for himself such kinds as he may judge to be both for his own taste, circumstances, or situation. For particulars see advertisement in this paper.

MULES ON CITY RAILROADS.

WE notice an interesting item in the Annual Report of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, in this city. Speaking of motive power, the report says that the substitution of mules for horses has been tried, and that so far as it has been possible to effect the change, the experiment has justified all that was hoped from it. This company formerly employed 390 horses, but they have now reduced the number to 208, and in place of the 182 horses dispensed with they have only 131 mules. They thus not only save the feeding of 51 animals-quite a saving-but the 131 mules employed consume much less food than an equal number of horses. We have little doubt that the different railroads in the city, having probably 1,500 horses, will substitute mules for them as soon as those animals can be obtained.

We have published several editorial articles urging upon farmers the economy of raising mules to use upon the farm. The same qualities which render them so superior to horses for drawing passenger cars on railroads, will be found equally advantagous for farm work. The increased demand for purchased by love or money.

them also adds to the importance of farmers entering immediately into the business of raising them as a source of profit.

IMPORTED DEVON CATTLE.

By the steamship Washington, one Devon bull and three Devon cows arrived at this port last week, for Mr. Richard Peters, of Atlanta, Georgia. These animals were selected for Mr. Peters, in England, by Mr. Davy, and are choice specimens of the breed. They were chosen more particularly for great milking qualities, Mr. Peters preferring such only as have proved their superiority at the pail. He thinks these animals will rank among the best in that respect ever imported into this country.

These Devons are very fine in all their points, of good size and constitution, and will unquestionably prove a great acquisition to the improved stock of Georgia. They were forwarded, in excellent condition, to Mr. Peters, by the steamship James Adger, for Charleston, on Saturday last.

MR. Mapes is out in the January Working Farmer with his promised onslaught upon Mr. Tucker, of the Country Gentleman, and Mr. Judd, of the American Agriculturist. Mr. Mapes's own statements merely refer to a point of etiquette, which it is scarcely worth while to discuss. He devotes nearly two columns to letters from a certain Geo. E. Waring, Jr., detailing his own private and public interviews with Mr. Tucker and Mr. Judd. So far as we are concerned, his letter would be wholly unworthy of notice was it not a complete series of misstatements, to call them by the mildest name. "At our leisure" we will take occasion to correct these misstatements, and perhaps at the same time time answer the question, "Who is this Geo. E. Waring, Jr., who is so sedulously puffing himself in some of the New-York daily papers, and elsewhere, as a consulting agriculturist," &c.? Those who may wish to see his portrait will find a good one in the Ohio Statesman and Democrat of November 4th, a copy of which the editor kindly sent us.

A correspondent thus remarks on an article published in our last, entitled, "Loss of Hogs on Grand Island": To the December snow-storm of Grand Island we can give but brief sympathy. If every "wood's" hog that so famished could come again to life, an additional curse from every sensible inhabitant there would fall upon the whole race. These dead hogs are aloss to nobody. The only regret is that any of the tribe should have escaped. The "Democracy" had better congratulate the "losers."

WE are glad to learn that our Middlebuck correspondent contributes nothing to the tobacco fund. There is a very large number of contributors to this fund already, and yet the stock is below par; it yields a poor dividend. A much better investment might be made elesewhere, which, as in the case of our friend, would vield an income not to be

HAY CAPS.

WE know by experience that during these short cold days there is little time for doing any thing else than to take good care of the farm animals, and provide a supply of fuel for the present and future wants of the household. But some thought should now be devoted to arranging our plans for the future. We could suggest numberless little jobs to occupy every hour not devoted to the necessities of the present, but we will now speak of only one which we have reserved to this season.

Most farmers are doubtless aware that on an average one fourth of the value of all hay gathered, is lost by its exposure to rain and heavy dews. This loss may be saved by simply being provided with a supply of hay caps. These are made of pieces of cotton sheeting, say a yard and a half square, with the torn edges hemmed, and a loop of tape or string sewed upon each corner. They would be rendered more effectual if slightly coated with oil; or by dipping in water made quite milky with chalk, or whiting, and after drying dipping them into alum water. If prepared in the latter manner they will shed water quite freely.

When grass is cut down and put up in small stacks of two to four hundred pounds each, it can then be protected by one of these cloth coverings, the corners of the cap being fastened down by thrusting little wooden pins through the loops into the sides of the stacks. Protected in this way, hay can stand in the field unharmed through rain and dews till it is thoroughly cured. Let us estimate briefly the cost and profit of this process.

If we allow one of these caps for 200 lbs. of hay, ten will be required for a ton. As the cloth may be quite coarse, the expense of each will not exceed fifteen cents. The caps may be used two or three times in a season, and if taken care of they will last for five or six years, or longer, and then the paper makers will buy them at one-fifth of first cost, so that every two caps, costing 25 cents, will serve for curing at least a ton of hay. No one will deny but that hay thus cured will on an average be worth at least a dollar more on the ton, than if subjected to the usual damage of rain and dew. We advise every person raising hay to prepare a few dollars' worth of these caps during this leisure month and have them laid away in readiness for the haying season. The same caps may be used to protect shocks of wheat and other grain. They will very often pay for themselves in a single season. If not quite satisfied as to their utility, prepare 20 or 30 of them and try them one season, and see if they do not pay. If they do not, the cloth, will not be lost. There is no particular necessity for any preparation added to the cloth, as a piece of simple cotton thrown over a rounded hay-cock will generally conduct off even the heaviest shower of rain.

TO THE MAINE FARMER .- If our facetious friend, the editor of the above excellent publication, will give us the weight, in ordinary flesh, of his "little scrimp of a cow," that "vielded twenty-one pounds of butter per

week, on grass alone," we shall probably be able to make him such a conditional offer for her as will be quite a speculation for her owner. We want to put our finger upon the animal and taste her milk and butter.

CHEMISTRY FOR SMALL AND LARGE BOYS AND GIRLS

INTRODUCTION.

WE commence to-day, a series of lessons on one of the most interesting and important subjects in the whole range of science. That it is interesting we hope to demonstrate in what will be introduced in these chapters. That it is important will be believed when it is considered that chemistry explains a great portion of the changes that are daily taking place around and within us. It tells us how and why fires burn, snows and rains fall, winds blow, food nourishes, plants grow. It explains the nature of soils, and fertilizers, and their relation to growing plants, the action of the atmosphere, and the sun's light. It instructs us in the best methods of preparing many kinds of food, and drinks, making paints, pottery-ware, porcelain, glass, paper, soaps, gunpowder, ink, salt, medicines, perfumery, and various other articles adapted to our wants and conveniences.

We write these pages for those whom we suppose to know nothing of chemistry, and who have not the presence of the living teacher to explain the more difficult points, and on this account we shall use the simplest and plainest language possible, and occupy much space with details and illustrations, which may perhaps be tedious to some possessed of quick perceptions. We wish to have every topic thoroughly understood. We ask of readers that they will commence at the beginning, and carefully go through with every paragraph and master it; and further, that they do not become impatient, but consider that every line they read will be of use in some subsequent part of the treatise. We promise you that though the first chapters may appear dry, devoted as they must be to stating facts and principles; yet as you advance you will become more and more interested, and you will find that chemistry well learned will be of great practical use to you, whatever may be your calling in life.

WHAT IS CHEMISTRY ?

1. Chemistry tells us, what every thing we see is made of, and how the atoms or little particles composing them are put together. Chemistry may be better understood by comparing it with what is usually termed Natural Philosophy.

2. I hold in my hand a piece of chalk. Natural Philosophy tells me about the weight of this chalk, whether it is light or heavy, as compared with wood, iron, lead, or with an equal bulk of water; what is its color; whether it is hard or soft-in short, every thing that can be said about it as a mass of chalk. It tells us that the chalk can be broken up into a great number of little pieces, and these pieces can be still further broke into others so small that the unaided eye can not see the little particles. But every little piece, however small, will still be a perfect piece of pose here, it is again taken up by the blood,

comparative weight, &c., of the large piece from which it is broken.

3. But chemistry tells us something more than this. It shows us that the chalk is made of three other substances entirely different from chalk itself.

4. Give the chemist the smallest particle of chalk and he will, by a curious process, divide it into five atoms, one of which is a metal like iron, another a little atom of charcoal, and the other three atoms are colorless, like air or pure water. Give him a lump of chalk weighing 50 ounces and he will divide it into 20 ounces of a metal like iron, 6 ounces of charcoal, and 24 ounces of an air-like substance. Or if you give him 20 ounces of the metal, 6 ounces of charcoal, and 24 ounces of the air-like substance, he will put them together, and make 50 ounces of white chalk. The black coal, shining metal, and colorless atoms, will all be changed to a white substance when combined together.

5. Take one bit of red copper and another of white zinc, and melting them together, we have yellow brass. File this into the very smallest particles, and each little particle will still be brass; but the chemist will, by his curious processes, pick them apart, and separate the red particle of copper from the white one of zinc.

6. The chemist will take a piece of steel. and show you that it consists of very small particles of iron and charcoal mixed together.

7. Everything we see is made up of a great number of very small particles, called atoms. Grind a bit of stone to the finest powder, and yet every grain of this consists of a multitude of still smaller atoms, and there are usually three or more kinds of very different atoms in each little particle of the stonedust. Chemistry tells us about these atoms, how they are put together, how they can be taken apart and put together to form an entirely different substance.

8. The world is only a mass of infinitely small atoms, curiously arranged and grouped together. Chemistry enables us to separate these atoms and put them together in a different manner, to form some other substance entirely different from that which they originally produced. We intend to tell you how to produce some of these changes, and explain to you certain curious laws which govern the changes daily going on around us. If we understand these, we shall not only find much to interest us, but also much that will be of very great practical use.

9. We shall learn to trace these little atoms as they change places, being found now in one body and then in another. We shall find a little particle of coal, for example, now floating in the air, then drawn into a little pore or mouth in the surface of a wheat leaf, then carried by the circulating sap into the grain, and deposited there to make part of its bulk; next the wheat is eaten in the form of flour or bread, and our little particle of coal gets into the blood, and is deposited in some part of the body, to help build up, perhaps, a muscle. When it has served its purchalk, and have all the properties of color, and is perhaps thrown out in the impure

breath, and again floats in the air, to be taken up by another wheat-leaf.* Or, perhaps, it happens to form part of the body at death. In this case the atom of charcoal is buried, along with others, in the earth, but as the body decays it escapes into the air, or perhaps is caught by a rootlet, and goes up into the sap of a plant growing on the grave. When the plant dies and decays, the atom goes into the air and floats about (though so small that we cannot see it,) till it is taken up by the leaf of some other plant, to go the same round again.

10. Here is the history of one atom. Myriads of other atoms, some of charcoal and others of a different kind, are going through the same rounds, and thus the vegetable and animal world is one continual change. These atoms are all so small that our eyes cannot follow them in their travels. but chemistry teaches us how to do this.

THREE FORMS OF MATTER.

11. We wish you to get a clear idea of the fact, that most kinds of matter may exist in three forms-solid, Liquid, or Gaseous. Take water, for example: Remove some of its heat, and it becomes a hard body, or a solip. Restore the heat, and the hard body is not changed in its composition, but it becomes a FLUID. Add some more heat and it goes off in an invisible form-in other words, it becomes a GAS.

12. Set a pail full of water in a close room. and watch it constantly, and though you can not see what becomes of it, it will in time all disappear from the pail. It takes a gas, or air-like form, and is mingled with the invisible air. The reason of its being invisible is, that the atoms or particles of water are so very small, that we cannot see them when separated from each other. If the windows or walls are cold, a great number of these particles will be condensed together, so that we can see them again as we did in the pail.

13. Again, we put a cord of wood or a ton of coal into the stove, and it disappears in an invisible form, and floats in the air. The wood or coal is not lost; it has only changed from a solid to a gas form. A log of wood or a mass of vegetables lies rotting, that is, it constantly loses particle by particle of its substance, which goes into a gas form and floats in the air. These particles are from time to time taken up by the leaves of plants, or carried by rains into the soil, and they find their way into other plants.

14. What we have said of water and the decaying log is true of most other substances. They all change their forms from solids to liquids or gasses, and from gases to solids again. When a body burns up or decays it is not lost. Its invisible atoms separate from each other, and go into another state, or into other bodies.

* Did it ever occur to you that almost the whole bulk of trees, grasses, grains, and of all growing plants, is obtained from the air through the leaves? Weigh a box tained from the air through the leaves? Weigh a box of earth and plant an acorn in it. Let this grow up into a tree weighing a hundred pounds, and though you put nothing in the box while it is growing but pure water, yet the earth will weigh but a few ounces less than when the acorn was first planted. Nearly all the charcoal and other substances in the tree have been gathered from the air by the leaves. If you strip off the leaves as fast as they start out, the tree will not increase in size, because start out, the tree will not increase in size, because you have destroyed its mouths.

15. We have thus learned something about these little atoms. We find that when in masses, that is, when a great number of them are together, we can see them, but that from some cause they separate, and being very small, float in the air, generally in an invisible state The cause of this change we shall learn hereafter.

Please read this chapter over and understand it as thoroughly as possible, and in our next we will learn something more about these atoms, how many different kinds of them there are, how they differ from each other, and then take them up singly and examine them.

FARMERS' LIBRARIES.

Among the many aids employed to pro-mote progress and improvement in the art of tilling the soil, there are few, if any, more accessible to all than good periodicals and books. There is no more efficient agency in the universal diffusion of knowledge than the universal diffusion of knowledge than the press. Books and periodicals are furnished at very low prices. Therefore, there is no good reason why every one should not be liberally furnished with good and suggestive reading matter, that will place before him the experiments and observations of conditions of good eversely formers. multitudes of good successful farmers. We would, therefore, recommend to every farmer would, therefore, recommend to every farmer to furnish himself with a few good agricultural books, at least, in addition to his periodicals. "But," says one, "I can't afford it." I have so many ways for money, that before I get to books it is all expended or invested." This may be true, but the difficulty is of a chronic nature, we fear, and lies deeper than you fancy—or in other words, it is not really so much the want of money, as the want of a taste for reading works that require thought, reflection and action in oras the want of a taste for reading works that require thought, reflection and action in order to be really beneficial. Had you but the taste for reading and studying, for instruction, improvement and furnishing the mind with useful knowledge, our word for it, you would find both money and time to read and study them, too. But if you have no taste, no desire for thus storing your mind with useful and liberal knowledge, on matters concerning your noble vocation, it is the easiest thing in the world to make yourself believe that you have neither time nor money believe that you have neither time nor money for such things. Cultivate, then, a taste for reading something besides newspapers, and you will soon find books accumulating until you have acquired quite a library, whose contents shall furnish and adorn the mind as the select volumes do your book-case and parlor table.

In addition to these household collections

In addition to these household collections, it would be well for every agricultural town to have a Farmers' Library, which shall contain the more rare and costly works which are necessary for reference. This town library would furnish a nucleus for a Town Farmers' Club; or where the club has already been formed, will serve to give it efficient energy and vitality, such as knowledge and the love of its acquisition always furnish. energy and vitality, such as knowledge and the love of its acquisition always furnish. The town library should contain the annual volumes of transactions of the several County and State societies, also those of neighboring States. Every farming town in the State should contain not only the volumes of our own State Transactions, but those of New-York, which are of great value. Such a library would in the course of a very few. a library would in the course of a very few years, become of great value to every enterprizing farmer within the town, and by all such be deemed indispensable.

Every good farmer needs, lying constantly by him in his house, not to be lent, any more than his Bible, some one of the good works

on fruit trees—some good work on agricul-tural chemistry—which treats of soils and the different modes of culture—a work on manures—on stock-breeding—and the disases of domestic animals and the treatment thereof—on draining—on the best modes of reclaiming swamps, using muck, &c., &c.

We hope these few suggestions will serv to awaken an interest among our rural read-ers on this important subject, that shall result in the procuring of a few books to be read and studied these long winter evenings now just before us. The stock of knowledge thus gained, will prove more productive than money stock—for it will serve to guide you in the better investment of both it and labor, than hitherto. Knowledge will give you power over the physical world no less than over things of a higher and nobler order. Now is the time to acquire knowledge.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor new and then, Is relished by the best of men."

GOING AHEAD,

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

I hear the far-off voyager's born. I see the Yankee's trail— His foot on every mountain pass, On every stream his sail.

He's whistling round St. Mary's Falls, Upon his loaded train; He's leaving on the Pictured Rocks
His fresh tobacco stain.

I hear the mattock in the mines, The ax-stroke in the dell. The clamor from the Indian lodge, The Jesuit's chapel bell!

I see the swarthy trappers come From Mississippi's springs; And war-chiefs with their painted bows, And crests of eagle's wings.

Behind the squaw's birchen canoe, The steamer smokes and raves; The city lots are staked for sale Above old Indian graves.

By forest-lake and water-fall, I see the pedlar's show;
The mighty mingling with the mean,
The lofty with the low.

I hear the tread of pioneers Of nations yet to be; The first low wash of waves where soon Shall roam a human sea.

The rudiments of empire here, Are plastic yet and warm; The chaos of a mighty world Is rounding into form!

Each rude and jostling fragment soon Its fitting place shall find— The raw material of a State, Its muscles and its mind!

And westering still the star which leads The new world in its train, Has tipped with fire the icy spars Of many a mountain chain.

The snowy cones of Oregon Are kindled on its way, And California's golden sands Gleam brighter in its ray!

"Deacon, Deacon!" said a roguish boy "Deacon, Deacon!" said a roguish boy one day to a man bearing the above appellation, "Deacon I wish you would let me take your horse to ride home; I am so tired Idon't want to walk." "But," said the deacon, "how would you get the horse to me again? "Oh," said the urchin, "I would bring him right back. We expect that boy come to something come to something.

A MAIN LAW CASE.

"If the court please, the matter to be "If the court please, the matter to be passed upon is one in relation to the unlawful sale of one lot of imported spirits. We shall prove that Stebbins, the defendant, deals in liquor, that he has sold liquor, and that the money for that liquor is now in his possession. The first and only witness I shall call is James Dubious. Kiss the book, Mr. Dubious. Do you know the defendant, Stebbins?" Stebbins ?

Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."
"Where does he reside?"
"Main street "On the top of Main street."
"What's his business?"

"I can't say exactly. All I know is, that bought an article of gin from him yesterday."
"Did you pay for it?"

"Yes, sir,"
"How much?"

"One hundred and twenty-five dollars."
"That's enough, sir. The witness is "That's enough, sir.

Dash accordingly cross examins Dubious.

"Mr. Dubious you say you bought the article of gin of the defendent?"

"Yes, sir."

" And what kind of gin was it?"

"A cotton gin, for my brothers plantation in Georgia!"

"That will do. Mr Dubious."

CHEESEV.—A young Englishman stopped at a tavern in Nashville, Tenn., where he got into conversation with a native. As usual he boasted of every thing English in com-parison with Yankee products. Finally he got to talking about English cheeses. He said it was not uncommon to see cheeses in England weighing one thousand pounds

each.
"Poh," said the Tennesseean, "my father keeps a dairy ten mile from this place, and supplies all the large taverns. He never thinks of making cheeses of less weight than

"You can't put that on to me," said the Englishman, laughing.
"Ask the landlord," said the Tennesseean.

The landlord was accordingly applied to, who replied.

"I never weighed any of his cheeses, but I know the old man has at the bottom of the hill on his place, two saw mills, which are run the whole year round by the whey that runs from his cheese press."

"Will you have the kindness to order up my horse," quietly remarked the Englishmen.

THE PLEA OF INSANITY .- The following is about as reasonable as the plea of insanity, so frequently set up now a days for the perpetrators of crime.

"Well," said his honor to a negro who had

"Well," said his honor to a negro who had been hauled up for stealing a pullet, "what have you to say for yourself?"
"Nuffin but dis, boss: I was as crazy as a bedbug when I stole dat ar pullet, coz I might hab stole de big rooster, and I neber done it. Dat shows 'clusively dat I was under delirium tremendous."

A celebrated toper, intending to go to a

masked ball, consulted an acquaintance as to what character he should disguise himself.

"Go sober," replied his friend, "and your most intimate friend will not know you."

Difficulties are whetstones to sharpen our

Poverty wants some, luxury many, and avarice all things.

WHAT IS A MINIE RIFLE!

Eveny account received from the war in the Crimea is loud in praise of the "Minie Rifle "

These fire arms in the hands of good marksmen deal certain destruction at an immense distance, and the wholsale slaughter of the Russian gunners at the batteries of Savastopol, has won for this weapon of death the soubriquet of "King of Fire Arms." So dreaded is this fatal ball that a Russian gunner goes to his station at an embrasure as to certain death.

The barrel of a rifle has, running the length of its inner surface, spiral grooves or channels—hence the name of rifle, which means a rifled or a grooved gun. The object of a rifle barrel is to give greater precision to the ball, by cummunicating to it a rotary This motion it receives on its pas sage out of the gun, provided the ball is so crowded into the barrel as to fill up partially or entirely the grooves; and the more per-fectly the ball fits into the barrel the truer its course, and the less windage there is: that is, the less space there is between the ball and barrel for the strength of the powder to escape. It is estimated that when the windage is only one-twentieth of the calibre of the gun, one-third of the powder escapes and of course its strength is lost.

The great object therefore to be obtained. is a perfect fit to the barrel by the ball, thus to give the rotary motion, and to save the

A French gun-smith invented a rifle which had its breech pin project wedge-shaped, about two inches into the barrel. The ball, aconical shaped one, was then dropped into the barrel, and a few heavy blows by the rammer, drove the wedge or pin into the ball so as to fill the grooves in the barrel.

The Minie ball, now so famous, is an im-provement upon all balls, inasmuch as it the powder slug or spread the ball, instead of the rammer doing that work.

The ball is oblong with a conical point.

In its base it has a conical hollow running half or two-thirds the length of the ball. A cup made of sheet iron is placed in the orifice of this hollow, which at the instant of firing is driven by the powder with great force into the ball, thus spreading it open, so as in its course out, to perfectly slug or fill the grooved barrel. This accomplishes the whole object; it saves time in ramming, it destroys windage, thus economizing in powder, and makes the ball perfectly fit the barrel so as to give the ball a complete rotary motion, and certaintity of direction. Thus the Minie improvement—taking its name from a French officer named Minie is a Minie ball not a Minie rifle. The conical shape of the bullet gives it greater weight of metal than a round one, affords less resistence to the air, and greatly increases the distance it can be thrown. This shaped ball, however, has been used for a long time by sportsmen.

A Paris correspondent of the Tribune, some months since, was witness to experi-ments made by Major Minie himself with his ball, and saw that officer plant three balls in succession in a target the size of a man's hat at the distance of three-fourths of a mile. And this officer said he could do it all day long and teach any other man to do so,

It is not to be wondered at that the Russians have a horror of the French chasseurs and their Minie ball.

The present popularity of the rifle owes its origin to the skill of American sharp shooters, bred and trained in our new settlements, and who, in our Indian and other wars, have shown the efficacy of the rifle ball in picking off officers, gunners and prom-nent objects; but its perfection, we ima-

gine, has been accomplished by the hands of the French. [Cleveland Herald.

ECONOMISE

O yes, economise; put off the little bills the mechanics can wait! Never mind the tailor, he belongs to the credit party; nobody pays the tailor. Stop the newspaper; you "can get along without it." Put off the carrier, he has only come through storms, and cold, and heat, every day regularly to serve you, and now, when he wants coal and clothing to keep his little ones from freezing,

stop the paper!
Never mind the school bill; the poor woman who has taught your children to read can wait. Take the children out of school; they can get along without schooling this winter, and you must economise. The school teacher must pay her rent, but then, if she don't, if she fail, that's nothing; nobody in Wall-street knows her!

Discharge your porter; you can "get along without him" this winter; perhaps he'll starve, but no matter, you must economise! Can't you do without that pair of chickens to-day? No sir; they must be roasted;

they are so good cold at night with a bottle of porter and bread and butter! Then you must have a turkey for dinner; no genteel family can think of getting along without roast turkey for dinner; and as you are at market, you had better have some oysters sent however they are as good!

sent home; they are so good!

You must economise, but don't think of smoking one less cigar a day; a cigar costs only three cents; what's that? You are going to a party to-night; stop and tell the hair dresser to go and dress your wife's hair ; no lady, now-a-days, thinks of doing it her-

Eddy wants a new cap; buy that; it costs but three dollars. There are some beauti-ful wax dolls; Kitty must have one, buy it!

Then you must send up a few dozen more of porter; it is so good with the cold chicken for supper; and while you are about it, you may as well send home a couple of baskets of champagne to have in case a friend comes in. Buy a ticket to the opera to-morrow night; stop and order a carriage for the party tonight; then go-home and talk about hard times, and swear you must economise.

VALUE OF A MANUSCRIPT.

The original manuscript of Gray's Elegy was lately sold at auction in London. There was really a "scene" at the auction room. Imagine a stranger entering in the midst of a sale of some rusty looking old books. The auctioneer produces two small half sheets of paper, written over, torn and mutilated. He calls it "a most interesting article," and apologizes for its condition. Pickering bids apologizes for its condition. Pickering bids £10! Rodds, Foss, Thorpe, Bohn, Holway, and some few amateurs quietly remark, twelve, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, and so on, till there is a pause at sixty-three pounds. The hammer strikes.

"Hold," says Mr Foss.
"It is mine," says the amateur.
"No, I bid sixty-five in time."

"Then I bid seventy."
"Seventy-five," says Foss; and fives are repeated again until the two bits of paper are knocked down, amidst a general cheer to Payen & Foss, for one hundred pounds ster-Payen & Foss, for one hundred pounds ster-ling, \$500. On these bits of paper are writ-ten the first drafts of the Elegy in a Country Church-yard, by Thomas Gray, including five verses which were omitted in publication, and with the poet's interlinear corrections and alterations—certainly an "interest-ing article;" several persons thought it would call forth a ten pound note, perhaps even twenty.

PARMESIAN CHEESE.—This cheese is produced almost entirely from grass and hay, as they very seldom feed anything else to their cows. The process of making this cheese is

cows. The process of making this cheese is very simple, and anything but cleanly.
"The cows are kept tied in the stables the year round, and only put out a few hours each day, for water and exercise; they are rather better than an ordinary race of milkers, and are procured in Switzerland, at three years old, before they have produced their first calf; they are allowed to breed every year and the young calves butchered; and when they get too old for the dairy, they are killed and their places again supplied from Switzerland. They possess a very decided appearance as a distinct breed, being univer-sally, some of them brown and others mouse sally, some of them brown and others mouse color, with a light or mealy tinge around the eyes, and nose, very straight on the back; coarse in the bone, horn and hair. The agricultural establishment at Grignon prefer them to any breed of cattle."

PROLIFIC.—Iowa is a great country truly, and is every day growing larger—that is in and is every day growing larger—that is in resources and population, and where all this will end we can't tell.

By private letter from a friend, we learn that on the 11th inst., the wife of Thomas Woodcock, of Montrose, Iowa, presented her husband with four sons!!! All in good health and condition. We shall have to move farther west without delay. Who can say that every means is not resorted to, to [Semi-weekly Bugle. populate Iowa.

A French paper thus traces the sensations of a reader of advertisements:

The first advertisement—He don't see it. The second insertion—He sees it but don't ead it.

The third insertion—He sees it.

The fourth insertion—He looks at the The fifth insertion-He speaks of it to his

wife The sixth insertion-She is almost wil-

ling to buy.
The seventh—He purchases.

A SMART Dog .- A friend of ours has a dog which used to be very smart. He says:

"There warn't anything in all Kentuck," said he, "that could begin with him, 'cept once. One day we started a bar, [bear] a regular snorter. He put right straight off and the dog after him, an' I brought up in the rear. They were soon out of sight, but I followed on the rear and the straight of the st lered on for a mile or so, and came out at last on a clearing, where was a log hut, an' a feller setting down an' smoking his pipe as

comfortable as possible.
"Did you see anything of a dorg an' a bar, goin' by here?" sez I to the feller.
"Yes I did," sez he.
"Wal, how was it?" sez I.

"Wal, now was it!" sez I.

"Wal," sez he, taking his pipe out an'
drawing his coat sleeve across his face, "it
war about nip an' tug, though I think the
dorg had a leetle the advantage."

"How was that!"

"Wal he was a trifle ahead."

"Wal, he was a trifle ahead."

PERSONAL DIFFERENCE.—The Layfayette (Indiana) American tells the following: We were highly amused at hearing the following incident related as having occurred at the billiard saloon in this city, a few evenings since. Two gentlemen were playing a game. George (you know George?) remarked to a bystander, "that's a good lick!"
"No," was the reply, "I think it was good lick." "Well," instantly replied George, "we'll not quarrel about it; it's only a difference between you and I." [u and i.]

SAM SLICK'S WISE SAWS.

Hope is a pleasant companion, but an un-safe friend. He'll do for a traveling com-panion on a pinch, but he is not the man for your banker

It's no use talkin'. When you are down, poverty, like snow-shoes, keeps your feet fast, and prevents your rising. A man can't

hope agin' hope.

When grasshopers are so plenty as to

when grasshopers are so pienty as to make the pasture poor, gobblers grow fat. Hard times is what you thrive in; when the ponds dry up, the pokes get the pollywogs.

Take your daily bread and be thankful; but don't pray to the Lord to lay up for you the loaves for years to come, to make you rich. Many a man has died about the time his great baking of bread came out of his oven.

A woman who wants a charitable heart, wants a pure mind. The measure of a female's judgment must be her own feelings; and if she judge harshly, her feelings are not delicate. Her experience is her own, and if that is adverse, it ought at least to impose silence. Innocence is not suspicious, but guilt is always ready to turn informer.

Thinks I to myself, a man may be a presi dent, and no great shakes either, for, after all, he is only the lead horse of a team. He has got the go in him, and that's all; but he can't hold back, which is a great matter, both in statesmen and horses. For if he slacks up, he is rid over by those behind him, and gets his neck broke—he must go or

Work; earn your own pork, and see how weet it will be. Work, and see how well sweet it will be. Work, and see how well you will be. Work, and see how independent you will be. Work, and see how happy your family will be. Work, and see how religious you will be; for, before you know where you are, instead of repining at Providence, you will find yourself offering up thanks for all the numerous blessings you sweet it will be.

DIDN'T FIND OUT.

"Can you direct me to the inquired a gentleman with a carpet bag, of a burly Hibernian, standing on the steps of the

Railroad station.

"Faith," was the reply, "it's just I that can do that same. You see you jist go up this strate till you come to Thaddy O'Mulligan's shop. Then—

gan's shop. Then—
"But I don't know where Thaddy O'Mulli-

gan's shop, as you call it, is.'

"Thrue for you—why didn't I think of that, sure. Well, then, yer honor must kape on till ye get to the apple-woman's stand, on the corner of the brick church it is, and kape that on the right and go on till ye get to the sign of the big watch, and mind you don't fall into the cellar thereaway, then you kape on a little farther till you come to a you kape on a little farther till you come to a big tree, and after that you turn to the right or left, but by the bones of Saint Patrick, I don't know which."

The traveler turned in despair to a long lank Jonathan, who was standing whittling close by, and made the same inquiry of him.

"Maybe you're going to put up there?" queried Jonathan.

"Yes. I intend to."

Yes, I intend to."

"Did you come from far off?"
"Yes, from Philadelphia," was the impatient reply. "But can you tell me where

the—
"Got any more baggage?" said the impurturbable Yankee.
"No, this is all," said the traveler, convinced that the only way to get the direction was to submit to the questioning.
"Going to stay long?"
"Couldn't say," was the reply, in a rath-

er crusty manner. "But I'm in a hurry, and would like to be directed to—

"Wait a minute. I reckon you're a mar-ried man, ain't you?"

"No, I am not. And now I will not answer any thing more until you have answered me."

"Well, squire," said the Yankee, coolly, I'd like to obleege you, but the truth is I have never been in the city before myself."

In less than a minute, a carpet-bag with a man attached was seen hurrying away from the vicinity. He didn't find asking directions of any particular advantage.

A Good RETORT.—A clergyman who was in the habit of preaching in different parts of the country, was not long since at an inn, where he observed a horse jockey trying to take in a simple gentleman, by imposing upon him a broken winded horse for a sound one. The parson knew the bad character of the jockey, and taking the gentleman aside, told him to be cautious of the person he was dealing with. The gentleman finally de-clined to purchase, and the jockey, quite nettled, observed:

Parson, I had much rather hear you preach, than see you privately interfere in

bargains between man and man in this way."
"Well," replied the parson, "if you were where you ought to have been last Sunday

you might have heard me preach."
"Where was that!" inquired the jockey.
"In the STATE PRISON," retorted the cler-

THE SCHOOL MASTER.—The following is a literal copy of the directions on a box sent to Adams & Co., Express agents at Boston, to be sent to California:

in Washingstreat in the Car of Adams of Boston the renited States Express to Cali-furney Emoliant Ointment this side up with Cair Pleas Carriet to Califurnia and sell it to the Lame and sore People it Does Great Cures for lame Burns, and scalds Mr. Adams. Sir Pleas Carit and sell the same Di rections in the Box for sale Pleas to take yir Pay out wen sold and Return the rest to me sir youl find my name in the Box in Adams Washington Street Express man.

WHAT THEY ARE FIGHTING ABOUT .- An editor in Iowa has discovered that there is a war in Europe of some kind, but what they are fighting about he don't know. He is no worse off than a good many others.

A western exchange says that the prettiest way of dunning ever devised was lately practised in that vicinity. A pretty young woman accosted a creditor thus: "Husband has made me a present of that little you owe him."

Thirsty Traveler—" My dear, can I pro-cure a glass of milk here?" Little Red Headed Girl—" No, thir; thith

ith a temperanth houth.

Northing was so much dreaded in our schoolboy days as to be punished by sitting between two girls . Ah! the force of educa-tion. Now-a-days we would submit without shedding a tear, and regard it as capital punishment.

IT is stated in the Hartford Daily Courant, that the jail in Windham County is to let for a boarding house. The operation of the new anti-liquor law in Connecticut, it is said, has brought about this result.

"I can marry any girl I please," said a young fellow, boastingly. "Very true," re-plied, his waggish companion, "for you can't please any."

EDITOR'S OPINIONS.—An editor observes that "it is a solemn thing to be married," to which another responds that "it is a great deal more solemn not to be!"

"What did you hang that cat for, Isaac ?," asked his school-mistre

The boy looked up and gravely answered, For Mewtiny marm."

A REMARKABLY LARGE EAGLE.—The largest gray eagle of which we have heard was killed by Mr. Moses Smith, on the farm of Mr. Robert T. Miller, in this township, some three and a half miles from town. He measured seven feet and three inches from tip to tip across the wings, and three feet from end of the bill to end of the tail. His weight was nine pounds and eight ounces. He was shot near the house, just as he was pouncing upon one of Mr. Smith's pigs.

WHILE Raphael was engaged in painting with the haptace was engaged in particular this celebrated frescoes, he was visited by two cardinals, who began to criticise his work, and found fault without understanding it. "The Apostle Paul has too red a face," said one. "He blushes to see into what hands the Church has fallen!" said the indirection artists. dignant artist.

He who labors for mankind without a care for himself, has already begun his immortality.

4,000 DOLLARS!!! WORTH OF NEW BOOKS FARE NOW READY TO BE GIVEN A

PREMIUMS, FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE

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They will be delivered at your Post-office

FREE OF EXPENSE.
For each new subscriber, with \$2, half a dollar's worth of books will be given as a premium.

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REMEMBER! that each new subscriber confers a three-fold benefit—on yourself, by replenishing your library; on the new sub-scriber, by putting into his hands a valuable weekly paper; and on the American Agri-culturist, by enlarging its circulation and in-creasing its facilities for usefulness.

The New Year is close at hand-let the work be done NOW.

I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price

Scents.

Scents.

Scents.

John Street, Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.

J. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.

J. The American Rose Culturer. Price 25 cents.

V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana. Price 25 cents.

VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.

VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation rice 25 cents.

Price 25 cents.
VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c.
Price 25 cents.
IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies. The Hog—its Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.
The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c., &c.

Price 25 cents.

XII. Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.

XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.

5 cents.

XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best eek published. Price \$1.

XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all he Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne.

ne Fertnizers Anowa, varies and the Fertnizers and the Fertnizers and Frice \$1.2.

XVII. Buist's Kitchen Gardener. Price 75 cents.

XVII. Suckhar's Chemical Field Lectures. Price \$1.

XVII. Suckhar's Chemical Field Lectures. Price \$1.

XIX. The Fernner's Cyclopedia. By Blake. Price \$1.25.

XXI. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price \$1.25.

XXI. Phelps's Bee Keeper's Chart. Illustrated. Price 25

XXII. Johnston's Lectures on Practical Agriculture. Paper,

ince 25 cents.

XXIII. Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry. Price \$1 25.

XXIII. Johnson's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and 3cology. Price \$1.

XXV. Randall's aheep Husbandry. Price \$1 25.

XXVI. Miner's American Bee-Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.

XXVIII. Dadd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price \$1.

XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. I vol. Price \$1.

XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1. XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 60 cents. XXXII. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. By Stevens. Price XXXII. Youatt and Marin on Cattle by Soviett, Skinstrain Randall. Price \$2.
XXXIV. Stephens's Book of the Farm; or Farmer's Guide.
Edited by Skinner. Price \$4.
XXXV. Allen's American Farm Book. Price \$1.
XXXVI. The American Florist's Guide. Price 50 cents.
XXXVIII. The Cottage and Farm Bee-Keeper. Price 50 cents.
XXXVIII. Hoare on the Culture of the Grape. Price 50 cents. ents.

XXXIX. Country Dwellings; or the American Architect. XXIX. Country Dwellings; or the American Architect. Price \$6.

XL. Lindley's Guide to the Orchard. Price \$1.25.

XLI. Gunn's Domestic Medicine. A book for every married man and woman. Price \$3.

XLII. Nash's Progressive Farmer. A book for every boy in the country. Price \$0 cents.

XLIII. Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals. Price 75 XLIII. Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals. Price 75 cents.

XLIV. Suxton's Rural Hand-books. 2 vols. Price \$2 50.

XLV. Beattie's Southern Agriculture. Price \$1.

XLVI. Smith's Landscape Gardening. Containing Hints on arranging Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c. Edited by Lewis F.

Allen. Trice \$1.

XLIV. Smith's Landscape Gardening. Containing Hints on arranging Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c. Edited by Lewis F.

XLIX. The Samer's Land Measurer; or Pocket Companion Price \$0 cents.

XLIX. The American Fruit Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden. Being the most complete book on the subject ever published, \$1.25.

LIV. The American Fruit Grower's Guide. Price \$1.

LI. Elliott's Fruit Grower's Guide. Price \$1.

LII. Chorlton's Cold Grapery. Price \$0 cents.

LIV. Pardes on the Strawberry. Price 50 cents.

LIV. Pardes on the Strawberry. Price 50 cents.

LIV. Pardes on the Strawberry. Price 50 cents.

LIV. Norton's Scientific Agriculture.—New Edition. Price 75 cents. Seents.
LVII. DADD'S MODERN HORSE DOCTOR. Price \$1.
LVIII. Diseases of Horse's Feet. Price 25 cents.
LIX. Guinon's Milk Cows. Price 38 cents.
LIX. Longstroth on Bees. Price \$1 25.
LXI. Book of Caged Birds. Price \$1.
LXII. Grays' Text Book of Botany. Price \$2.
LXIII. Directions for Use of Guano. Price 25 cents.

N. B.—Persons sending for two or more of the above books, will please name some one to whose care they may be sent by express, as it is often cheaper for us to send hem thus than by mail.

Comparative wholesale prices of some of the leading articles of Produce in the New-York, on the 3rd of January, 1853, 1854, and 1855:

Breadstuffs Flour, State, bbl. 5.56t Flour, best ex. Gen. do. 6.50 Rye flour, do. do. 4.50 5. Corn Meal, Jersey, do. 3.8tt 3. Wheat, Wh. Gen, bush. 1.35 White Michigan, do. 1.30 1. White Southern, do. 1.29 1. Red Western, do. 1.27 1. Red Western, do. 1.25 1. Rye, Northern, do. 92 1. Oats, State, do. 52 Corn, old Western, do. 75 Corn, new Southern, do. 69 Cotton—Mid. Upland, 49 h. 94 Mid. N. Orleans, do. 98 Fruit—Bunch Raisins, box 2.80 2. Currants, b. 20 2. Hay—Shipping, 49 100h. 1.00 185. Hops—49 h 25 Iron—Scotch pig, 47 tun. 31.00 38. English, bars, do. 65.00 70. 38.	54. 1854.
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English, bars, do 65.00 70.	
	00 56.00
Lime-Com. Rockland & bbl. 1.12 1.	12 85
	28 27
Provisions-Pork, old mess, bl. 19.00 13.	50 12.50M
Pork, old prime, 19 bbl 16.00 11.5	25 12.25
Beef, city mess do 12.75 13.5	50 14.004
Beef, rep'k'd Chicago, bbl. 13.50 13.5	50 15.12
Beef hams, extrado. 15.50 15.4	
Hams, pickled, 49 tb 10	9 9
Shoulders, do. do 8	81 61
Lard do 12}	10 104
	12 17
Butter, State, do 22	18 22
	21 26
Cheese, 47 Ib	0 11
Rice-Good, P 100tb 4.12 4.1	
Salt—Liverpool ground, sack. 1.18 1.1	
Seeds-Clover, Pib 10	01 11
Sugar-Cuba, good, do 5	51 5
Tallow-P b 10	01 121
Seeds—Clover,	0 27

The above table shows some interesting facts. The The above table shows some interesting facts. The most marked changes in price are in articles of most extensive consumption. Flour is much higher now than in 1853; Pork lower; Beef higher; Cotton lower; Butter and Sugar without material change. Wool is more than 30 per cent lower.

Markets.

REMARS.—Flour is about 25 cents less per barrel with the lower grades. Corn, an advance of 2 to 3 cents per bushel. In other things no changes worthy of note.

The weather has been very mild for Jan-

uary. The thermometer ranging at noon from 48° to 56°. No frost in the ground, and the rivers in this neighborhood clear of ice. An excellent time for plowing dry lands, and ditching the wet, digging muck, mending fences, &c.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TUEDAY, January 9, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

A general duliness pervades the market in these days, owing partially to pecuniary causes, and partially to the state of the weather. Purchasers, mostly, are waiting for a change which, it would seem, can hardly be otherwise than favorable.

The potato market is unusually dull to-day, though there is no material change in either supply or prices. Virginia sweet are scarce and nearly out of season. It will be seen that both kinds are higher. There is a large supply of turnips on hand, especially Ruta bagas. Cabbages are up again and few in market.

Apples are not very plentiful and are somewhat higher. They will doubtless be abundant as soon as the River They opens; but now the freight is high, and there is danger of their being frozen.

In the butter and cheese market there is no change, and leed has been none for six weeks past. The supply is good. Eggs are scarce and well up.

VEGETABLES .- Potatoes, New-Jersey Mercers, \$375@ \$4 00 \$\Phi\$ bbl.; Western Mercers, \$3 50@\$3 75; Nova Scotia Mercers, \$1 12@\$1 25 \$\Phi\$ bush.; New-Jersey Carters, \$3 75@\$4 00 \$\Phi\$ bbl.; Washington Co. Carters, \$325@ ters, \$3 75@\$400 Pbbl.; Washington Co. Carters, \$325@\$375; Junes, \$3@\$325; Western Reds, \$2 75@\$3 12\; White Pink Eyes, none in mar.; Yellow Pink Eyes, \$275@\$325; Long Reds, \$2@\$2 50; Virginia, Sweet Potatoes \$3 25@\$3 50; Virginia, \$4 50@\$5; Turnips, Ruta Baga \$2@\$2 25; White, \$1 25@\$1 50; Onions, White, \$4 25; Red, \$2 50@\$3; Yellow, \$2 75@\$3 00; Cabbages, \$6@\$8 P 100; Beets, \$1 25 P bbl.; Carrots, \$1; Parsnips, \$1 50; Celery, \$1 25@\$1 50 P dozen.

FRUITS: Apples. Splitzenberg and Greenings. \$2 75@\$

FRUITS.—Apples, Spitzenbergs and Greenings, \$2 75@ \$3 00 \$\Phib.; Russets and Gilliflowers, \$2 25@\$2 50. Butter, Orange Co., 21@24c. \$\Phib.; Western, 15@18c.; Eggs, 30@31c. P doz.; Cheese, 10c.@11c. P h.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY January 10, 1855.

There is no material change in the market to-day, except a larger number of animals of inferior quality. The general appearance of the cattle lately, makes it more and more evident that good beeves throughout the country are a scarce article. To-day they are quite rare in the try are a scarce article. Washington Yards, and the difficulty of disposing of good stock is much less than the previous week.

The butchers this morning were a little disposed to hang off, but the prices are steady and well sustained. The market is not over animate, but, doubtless, most of the stock will be disposed of before night; if not, the residue can be taken into the country and fed awhile, which will not be likely to do them any material injury.

The following	are abou	t the hig	hest and lo	west pri	ces:
Superior qual	nty beer	is semin	g at	Ololo	do
Fair quality					
Inferior do.	do.			7@9c.	do
Beeves					
Cows and	Calves			. \$30@\$	50.
Veals				. 41c.@	ic.
Sheep				\$2 50@	\$7.
Lambs				\$2@\$	5.
Swine					

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street. A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor. VED DURING THE WEEK. IN MARKET TO-DAY

Beeves,	2133	1720
Cows,	35	-
Veals,		
Sheep and lambs,	1892	
wine,	3008	
Of these there came by	the Erie Railroad	500
By the Harlem Railroa	d-Cattle	400
	Veals	
	Cows	38
	Sheep	1592
By the Hudson River R By the Hudson River S		
New-York State furn indiana, 140; Kentucky		

Th	e report of sales	for the	week, at I	Browning'	s, are
follov			W. V. A. A. A. A.	* 68 310	
S	heep and Lambs			*******	3367
E	Beeves			25 4-15	505
	Veals				
C	Cows and Calves				50
The	e following sale	were m	ade at Ch	amberlaii	a's:
4	15 Beef Cattle			7@	10ic.
	85 Cows and Cal	ves		\$25@	0\$55
5,0	04 Sheep			\$2@\$	7 50.
	61 Calves				

SHEEP MARKET.

Wednesday, January 10, 1855.

The market last week was much beetter. Stock sold rapidly and at good prices. The demand is fully equal to the supply. To-day the supply is moderate, and of good quality, and the appearance is no less flattering.

PRICES CURRENT.

. Discord Bill's
Ashes-
Pot, 1st sort, 1853
American Yellow — 28@— 30
Bristles— American, Gray and White — 45 @—50
State, common brands 8 62 @ 8 734
State, favorite brands 9 12 @—
Western, mixed do 8 124@-
Michigan, fancy brands 950 @
Ohio, common to good brands 9 121@ 9 371
Chio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do
Genesee, fancy brands 9 50 @ 9 75
Genesee, extra brands
Brandywine 9 — @— —
Georgetown 9 — @ 9 25
Richmond Country
Alexandria
Rye Flour
Corn Meal, Jersey 4 25 @
Corn Meal, Brandywine P punch. — — @19 95
State, common brands
Wheat, White Genesee
Wheat, Southern, White 1 95 @ 2 -
Wheat Michigan White
Wheat, Western and Mixed 1 80 @ 2 -
Rye, Northern
Corn, Round White @- 95
Corn, Southern White
Corn, Southern Mixed
Corn, Western Western Vellow
Barley 1 25 @
Oats, River and Canal
Oats, Western 55 @- 57
Peas, Black-Eyed
Provisions— Reef Mess Country 29 bbl. 9 — @11 —
Beef, Mess, City
Beef, Mess, extra
Beef, Prime, City
Beef, Prime Mess
Pork, Clear
Provisions
Hams, Pickled@
Shoulders, Pickled
Beef, Smoked
Butter, Orange County — 24 @— 26 Cheese, fair to prime — 91@— 101
Choose, lan to prime
QUANO OUTDONE THE GAS

C UANO OUTDONE, —THE GAS

WORKS TURNED TO GOOD ACCOUNT.

C. B. DeBURG has the pleasure of announcing to his former patrons, and to other farmers who may wish to improve their lands, that he has, during the part of the provention of the provention

Advertisements.

TERRS—(invariably cash before insertion): ints per line for each insertion. isements standing one month one-fourth less, itements standing three months one-third less of make a line. retrissment counted at less than ten lines.

FARMERS AND GARDENERS WHO Can most get manure enough, will find a cheap and powerful substitute in the IMPROVED POUDRETTE made by the subscribers. The small quantity used, the case with which it is applied, and the powerful stimulus it gives to vegetation, renders it the cheapest and best manure in the world. It causes plants to come up quicker, to grow faster, to yield 'heavier and ripen earlier than any other manure in the world, and unlike other fertilizers, it can be brought in direct contact with the plant. Three deliars' worth is sufficient to manure an acre of corn. Price, delivered free of cartage or package on board of vessel or railroad in New-York city, \$1.50 per barrel, for any quantity over sir barrels. 1 barrel, \$2, 2 barrels, \$3.50; 3 barrels, \$5.00; 5 barrels, \$6.00. A pamphlet with information and directions will be sent gratis and post-paid, to any one applying for the same.

for the same.

Address, the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 74 Cortland-street, New-Yo

WATERTOWN, Mass., Company:
Gentlemen—At the request of John P. Cushing, Esq., of this place, I have, for the last five years, purchased from you 200 barrels of Poudmentre per annum, which he has used upon his extensive and celebrated garden in this town. He gives it altogether the preference over every artificial manure, (Guano not excepted), speaks of it in the highest terms as a manure for the kitchen garden, especially for potatoes.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient, servant,

BENJAMIN DANA.

TMPORTANT TO FARMERS and DAI-RYMEN. DICKEY'S PATENT CORN DRILL

BUTTER WORKER.

This Corn Drill was Patented in 1849, and, after six years' trial, by hundreds of farmers, there has been scarcely an instance in which it has not given entire satisfaction.

The advantages of this DRILL over all others, are:

Certainty and regularity of operation.
 It is so constructed that the dropping part is always under the eye of the operator.
 The motion and all parts that are likely to wear being made of iron, renders them durable, and with care will last a life-of iron, renders them durable, and with care will last a life-

time.

In the facility with which it can be altered to drop at different distances.

There are two Plates go with every Drill—a drill and a hill plate. The drill plate can be made to drop at 9, 12, and 14 inches distant, and the hill plate will drop 3 or 4 grains in a place, every 2 feet, 2:-2 feet, or 3 feet, as desired, and can be changed in a moment to drop either or the above distances. It can also be regulated to put the corn into the ground any required depth. A man and horse can drop and cover, with one of these machines, from eight to ten acres per day.

E. J. DICKEY'S PATENT BUTTER WORKER.

E. J. DICKEY'S PATENT BUTTER WORKER.
This is really a great labor-saving Machine, and which is warranted to work one hundred pounds of butter perfectly dry in fifteen minutes, and with entire case to the operator; thus relieving the dairy maid of the most arduous and difficult part of her labor.
The advantages of this Machine are:

The advantages of this Machine are:

1. The rapidity with which it operates, and the perfect manner in which if leaves the butter, as it takes out every particle of butternilk.

2. The salt can be effectually incorporated with the butter at the same time that the operation is going on.

3. The butter is worked without everyutting the hands into it. There has been nearly one hundred of these machines, put in operation the past season, and in no instance have they failed to give entire satisfaction. From numerous certificates I select the following:

Thornbury, Del. Co., October 2, 1854.

the following:

Thornbury, Del. Co., October 2, 1854.

I have had E. J. Dickey's Patent Butter-worker in use about four months, and have found it to fully answer the purpose for which it was designed. We have never had butter too hard or too soft to interfere with its operations in thoroughly working in the salt and working out the buttermik, in a shorter time and with less labor than any other machine that we have used or seen used.

Williambreak Earn Chester Co. Re.

Freen used.

Willowbrook Farm, Chester Co, Pa.

E. J. Dickey—I am so well pleased with your Butter-worker, ther testing it to my satisfaction, that I would not part with it or five times its cost, if I could not get another of the same tind.

THOMAS S. YOUNG.

Orders for either of the above Machines addressed to E. J. DICKEY, Hopewell Cotton Works, Chester Co., Pa., will be promptly attended to. The Machines will be delivered at the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, free of charge.

370—71n1150

PANCY FOWLS FOR SALE.—A variety of pure bred Fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game Fowls, Sebrigat, Black African, Antwerp, and other Bantams.

B. C. S. HAINES.

76-74

OSIER WILLOW, &C.—The subscriber
osiler WILLOW, at \$3 per 1,000. They can be sent during
the winter and early spring to all parts of the continent.
Orders addressed to the subscriber, care of C. P. Williams,
Albany, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.
Also all varieties of Fruit Trees, Foreign and Native Grapes,
ac. Catalogues sent on application.

S. P. HOUNGE.

S. P. HOUGH Hillside Nurseries, Albany, N. Y.

DEBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE, PE-BUVIAN GUANO, BONE DUST, POUDRETTE, &c.

AMERICAN HERD BOOK.

CIRCULAR.

CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR: During the past year I have been inquired of, by several Short Horn cattle breeders, when I intended to issue a second volume of the American Herd Book. My reply has been, "Not until the Short Horn breeders would come forward in sufficient number to patronize the work, by furnishing the pedigrees of their stock, and to buy the book to an extent sufficient to warrant the expense of its publication." The first volume of the American Herd Book, which I published in 1846, is still indebted to me in the cost of the book itself, throwing in the time and labor I spent upon it.

At the late "National Cattle Show." held at Springfield, Ohio, a large number of Short Horn breeders were assembled, from ten or twelve States and the Canadas. The subject of a continuance of the publication of an American Herd Book was fully discussed by them. It was agreed that, with so large a number of Short Horn cattle as are now owned and bred in the United States, and the Canadas, a Herd Book, devoted to the registry of American Cattle, was imperatively demanded. The expenses and trouble of transmitting their pedigrees to: England, and the purchase of the voluminous English Herd Book, now costing at least one hundred dollars, is no longer necessary; and that as the breeding of pure Short Horn Blood must depend much upon having a domestic record at hand, when the requisite information can be obtained, and that of a reliable character, a Herd Book is indispensable.

Book is indispensable.

The property of the senting of the sentilemen engaged in breeding Short Horns, above alluded to, together with many individual solicitations, which I have received from other breeders during the past year, I have concluded to issue this, my Prospectus, for a second volume of "The American Herd Book." and to request you, if you feel an interest in the work, to inform me at your earliest convenience, whether you will aid in its publication by sending a record of your animals for registry, and to designate the number of volumes of the b

LEWIS F. ALLEN. Buffalo, Black Rock Post-Office, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1854.

Buffalo, Black Rock Post-Office, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1854.

P. S.—As I can not be presumed to know the name and address of every Short Horn breeder in the country, you will oblige me by sending one of these Circulars to every breeder with whom you are acquainted, or to whom you have sold "Herd Book" animals, and give me a list of others, that I may send them a circular, so as to give as extensive information as possible on the subject.

the subject.

The first particultural papers throughout the United States give the above Circular one or more conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the Herd Book when issued. Aside from this, they will confer a favor on their several subscribers in thus giving them notice.

69—Thall40

THE AMERICAN PICK.

(IVTH VOLUME, 1835.)

This Illustrated Comic Weekly, published in the City of New-York, every Saturday, is about to commence its fourth year. It has become a favorite paper throughout the United States. Besides its Designs by the first artists, it contains witty Editorials of character, and will carry cheerfulness to the gloomiest fire-side. Its variety renders it a favorise in every family. It contains, each week, a large quantity of Tales, stories, Ancedestes Oceans and with cleans. The "Mecolections of John C. PICK until finished, and then a copy will be seen the every subscriber whose name shall be upon our mail book. Each Pictorial sheets for the Fourth of July and Christmas, without charge. Each of these Pictorial sheets contains over 200 SPENDID DESIGNS.

The subscription price to the PICK is \$1, cash in advance Six copies for \$5. Thirteen copies for \$10.

Letters must be addressed.

A CRICAL TUDAL CHEM LOTINA.

A GRICULTURAL CHEMISTY. - A A Course of Lectures for young farmers and others, com-mencing JANUARY 22, 1855, and continuing one month. Practical instruction in analysis will occupy the remainder of each day. Analyses of all kinds made and processes taught throughout the year. Address Prof. JOHN A. PORTER. 68-7in1145 Yale College, New-Haven, Conn.

DR. CLOUGH'S COLUMBIAN PILLS A safe, sure and cheap cathartic medicine, prepared from the freshest and purest Gums, Balsams, and vegetable extracts; and for all the purposes of a purgative and a reliable family Phil, its equal can not be found. Its use is warranted to give entire satisfaction in all cases, and should be kept by every family. Observe a note for five mills on each Box, signed by WM. RENNE, Pittsfield, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.—C. H. Ring, A. B. & D. Sands, and C. V. Clickener & Co., Agents, New York, T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia; J. Wright & Co., New Orteans; Weeks & Potter, Boston; Little & Cole, San Francisco, Californis.

SECOND GRAND NATIONAL POUL-

NEARLY \$500 CASH PREMIUMS.

NEARLY \$500 CASH PREMIUMS.

The National Poultry Society, for the improvement of Domestic Poultry, will hold its SECOND ANNUAL FAIR at the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

In the City of New-York, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Usednesday, Friday and Saturday, It will include the exhibition of all kinds of fowls, pea-fowls, ducks, geese, swams. fancy pigeons, gold and silver phesamts, &c. Premiums will also be offered for the best specimens of rabbits and deer.

The Frst Annun! Show of the Society (which was held in February last, in Barnum's American Museum) presented a truly surpassing collection of rare and valuable Poultry, and not only surpassing collection of rare and valuable poultry, and so only surpassing of gratified visitors of all classes, from all sections of our country.

The Frst Annual Show of the Society (Whiten was near in Frury surpassing collection of rare and valuable Poultry, and not only surpassing collection of rare and valuable Poultry, and not only surpassing collection of rare and valuable Poultry, and not only surpassing collection of rare and valuable Poultry, and not only surpassing collection of rare and valuable Poultry and in thousands of gratified visitors of all classes, from all sections of our country.

Flattering as was this success, the Managers are determined to make the SECOND ANNUAL SHOW a still more attractive illustration of the vital purpose of the Society to reader universally popular a pure administer in the possible improvement our ideas of domestic enjoyment.

The Managers, therefore, will make NO CHARGE WHATTEVER TO COMPETITORS FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF EXHIBITING THEIR SPECIMENS.

Exhibitions The Beadmitted Press at all times during the Exhibition.

Food and water will be provided by the Society for all fowls on exhibition, and proper persons will be appointed to regularly feed and provide for them, without expense or inconvenience to the owner.

Fowls intended for exhibition may be sent any time after the 10th of January, 1355, and they will be taken care of by the Manager and the provider of the owner.

Fowls intended for exhibition may be sent any time after the 10th of January, 1355, and they will be taken care of by the Manager and the provider of them, without expense or inconvenience to the owner.

Fowls intended for exhibition may be sent any time after the 10th of January, 1355, and they will be taken care of by the Manager and the provider of them of January, 1355, and they will be taken care of by the Manager and 150 of the 150 of 150

join.

The most extensive arrangements will be made for exhibiting all the specimens of the Poultry in the FIVE SPACIOUS HALLS OF THE MUSEUM, and NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER will be made.

Admission to the National Poultry Show, including also all the usual attractions of the Museum and the Lecture Room, will be ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Children under ten, half price. Open from 7 A. M. until 10 P. M.

P. M.

Persons to whom large Premiums are awarded can have all or any portion of the value in Silver Plate, appropriately inscribed, if preferred. Premiums not called for before the 15th of March will be considered donated to the Society.

P. T. BARNUM, 66-70n1144.] President of the National Poultry Society.

MPROVED SHORT HORN BULL FOR

MIROVED SHORT HORN BULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his superior Short Horn Bull, PRINCE ALBERT, that won the second prize at the recent State Fair held in the City of New-York.

Prince Albert was calved in 1849; his pedigree is of much merit; in color, he is a deep red with white marks; in temper, extremely mild and easily managed. He is an excellent stockgetter, and would not now be offered for sale, but that the subscriber, in the system of breeding he has adopted, has no further need of his services.

Under these circumstances, he is for sale at the low price of three hundred dollars. The animal may be seen at Ellerslifarm, one mile south of Rhinebeck station. Address personally, or by letter,

Ellerslie, Rhinebeck.—

its equal can not be found. Its use is warranted to give entire attifaction in all cases, and should be kept by every family.

Observe a note for five mills on each Box, signed by WM.

RENNE, Pittsfield, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.—C. H. Ring.

A. B. & D. Sands, and C. V. Clickener & Co., Agents, New York;

T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia;

J. Wright & Co., New York;

T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia;

68-71miles

RASPBERRY PLANTS, of the PURE

RED ANTWERP stock, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. The Plants are all warranted, and in a thrifty condition, and will be delivered in New-York for 80 per thousand about New-York city. The greater part of this is used in preparing his SUFER PROSPRATE OF LIKE, but he can also supply to such as require it, a few tons weight of the pure crystalized sulphate of amonia which will be formed by all will be promptly attended to, and not have made for package. Orders to R. I. ALLEN, 189 and 189 Water-st., N. Y., will receive prompt attention.

Agricultural Implements.

A GRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS .-- The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Imple-

FAN MILLS—Of various kinds, for Rice

GRAIN DRILLS—A machine which eventures, smbracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—Bullolck's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

GRAIN MILLS, Corn and Cob Crushers,

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse

TILE MACHINES—For making Draining
Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL kinds, made expressly for the California and Oregon markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10‡, 11‡, 12‡, 12‡, 14, 15, 18, 18¼, 19, 19½, 20, A1, A2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS AND WAGGONS—With iron and serviceable manner.

HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS
of all sizes and great variety of patterns.
CORN SHELLERS—For Hand or Horse
power.

PARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL

ARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL
find at my Warehouse every Implelement or Machine refuired on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would
call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

VECETABLE CUTTERS and VECETABLE BOILERS,
for cutting and boiling food for stock.

BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POSTHOLE AUGURS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE
CHAINS.

Grades, Picks, Wheelbarrows, Brovels,
Guldivators, Road-Scrapers, Grindstones,
Cuttivators, Road-Scrapers,
Cuttivators, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable
Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool
Cheets.

Clover Hullers,
Saw Machines,
Chingle Machines,
Scales,
Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

GRASS SEEDS. — Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Foul Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskit or Texas, Tall Oat and Spurrey

sented Vernai, Tail Pessua purrey. Red and White Clover. Lucerne. Saintfoin. Alyake Clover. Sweet-scented Clover. Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

PIELD SEEDS.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties. Winter Rys.

Winter Rye.
Barley.
Buckwheat.
Oats, of event variety.
Sorn, and Winter Fetches.
PEAS BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seed for the farmer and planter.

CARGEN SEEDS.—A large and complete assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, and imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

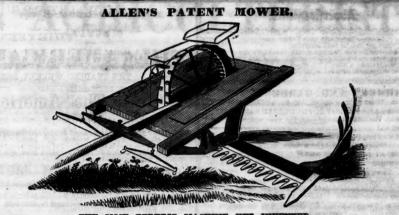
MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—Osage, Or-ange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

RUIT TREES.—Choice sorts, including

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUB-BERY.—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees Shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated.

R. L. ALLEN, 199 and 191 Water-st.

FOR SALE, AT THE SOUTH NOR-WALK NURSERY, a fine stock of the New-Rochelle (or Lawton) Blackberry Plants, at \$5 per dozen; also the White-ruited wariety at \$3 per dozen; also the aew or pure Red An-wery Raspberry. GEO. SEYMOUR & CO., 31-76 South Norwalk, Conz.



THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE YET INVENTED.

THIS MACHINE was patented in 1852, and has been used by a large number of intelligent farmers for two seasons; and so superior has it proved itself over all others, that it is now greatly preferred wherever

known.

This superiority consists:

1st. In perfectly cutting any kind of grass, whether fine or coarse, lodged or standing, and Salt Meadows as well as upland.

2d. Owing to the form of the knife and its rasp patent, it does not clog even in the finest grass.

3d. The gearing being hung on horizontal shafts and justly balanced, enables the mower to run perfectly true in a straight or curved line, and with one-third less draught than any other yet made. It also runs with much less noise, and with no jerking motion, in consequence of the knife being operated by a wheel instead of a crank. The knife can be taken offor put on in a moment, without the necessity of passing it through the arms of the driving-wheel. This is a very great convenience, and obviates a serious objection to Mowing Machines.

4th. The superior gearing enables the knife to play with sufficient rapidity to do its work well, at a speed of not over two and a laff to three miles per hour. Most other Mowers require the team to walk at the rate of four miles per hour, which is very dissense.

ressing to the horses.

5th. A smaller wheel is attached to this Mower, by a spring axle, which runs parallel with the driving-wheel. This enables he machine when thrown out of gear, to be driven over the field or along the road as readily as if hung on a pair of wagon-heals.

6th. A resping-board can be attached when required, thus making it a Reaper or Mower, as desired. 7th. This Mower is made in the most perfect manner, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.. New-York.

A TKIN'S SELF-RAKING REAPER and
MOWER—Three seasons' use of this ingenious, beautiful, and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of piactial worth. THREE HUNDRED, scattered into 19 different
States the past season, mostly in inexperienced hands, and
scarly all giving good satisfaction, cutting from 50 to 600 acres,
proves it not only strong and serviceable, but also simple and
saily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but
aye the grain in such good order as to save at least another

2. The Bogardus Power, for one to four horses. These are
compact and wholly o'from, and adopting to work.

3. Eddy's Circular Wang power.

3. Eddy's Circular Wang power.

5. Eddy's Circular Wang power.

5. Eddy's Circular Wang power.

SELE-RAKING REAPER, and I have also WARRANT IT AS A MOWER.
Price at Chicago, of Reapers, \$170; of Mowing Bar, \$30.
Discount on the Reaper, \$15, and on Mowing Bar, \$5, for cashin advance, or on delivery. Price of Mower, \$120.
Law Pamphlets giving all the objections and difficulties, as well as commendations, sent free, on post-paid applications.
AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none.

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago, Dec. 1854.

[67-88]

A PAIR OF FINE COACH HORSES for SALE—Sixteen hands high, long tails; one six, the other seven years old; color gray. These horses are warranted kind, sound, strong, and enduring. They are offered for sale for no fault, but simply for not wanting their use the ensuing winter. They can be had for \$350, which is very cheap for them. Such horses are oftener sold at \$300 or \$600 in this city. Apply to 60-tf F. WOODFORD, 191 Water-st., N. Y.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE for SALE
AT A BARGAIN.—The subscriber offers for SALE, at a
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